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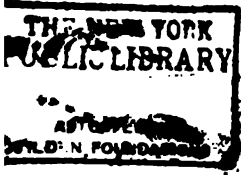
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E. J. BELL
HEALING BEANS



THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th 1897.



QUEBEC:

CHARLES PAGEAU,

PRINTER TO HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

1897.

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Handwritten signature or mark

BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

OFFICES : — 76 ST-GABRIEL STREET, MONTREAL.

OFFICERS :

E. PERSILLIER-LACHAPELLE, M.D., *President*, Montreal.
ELZÉAR PELLETIER, M.D., *Secretary*, Montreal.
J. A. BEAUDRY, M.D., *Inspector of Health*, Montreal.
WYATT JOHNSTON, M.D., *Bacteriologist*, Montreal.
R. F. RUTTAN, M.D., *Chemist*, Montreal.
L. J. H. ROY, M.D., *Recorder of Vital Statistics*, Montreal.

MEMBERS :

E. PERSILLIER-LACHAPELLE, M.D., Montreal.	Term	expires	Oct. 1899
HENRY R. GRAY, Montreal.	"	"	" "
ROBERT CRAIK, M.D., Montreal.	"	"	Nov. 1898
ALPHONSE MÉTHOT, M.D., Trois-Rivières.	"	"	" "
J. I. DESROCHES, M.D., Montreal.	"	"	March 1900
LAURENT CATELLIER, M.D., Quebec.	"	"	" "
W. A. VERGE, M.D., Quebec.	"	"	Feb. "

Secretary's Report.

This third annual report is for the *provincial* year ending 30th June 1897, with the exception of the report of the Recorder of Vital Statistics which is for the 12 months of 1896.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD.

The commissions of Messrs. Lachapelle, Gray, Desroches and Catellier were renewed during the past year and the vacancy that had existed for a long while was filled by the appointment of Mr. W. A. Verge of Quebec.

LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS.

No change was made in the health laws during the year. As regards the regulations, the modifications respecting infectious corpses of which we spoke in the last report have been definitively approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and are in force since last November.

The only other regulation that has been amended is that relating to the sale and distribution of milk supplied by families infected with contagious diseases. The regulation as amended now applies not only to ordinary milkmen but to all persons who have any relations with butter and cheese factories, etc.

The Board have at present under consideration a project for the consolidation of all the laws respecting health or matters connected with health in order to make them still more complete than they are. The progress made by sanitary science and the manifest results of the application of new methods which it suggests render a frequent revision of these laws necessary and the Province cannot remain behind. Moreover the carrying out of the present legislation and of the regulations thereunder have brought to light some weak points which our duty to the public compels us to strengthen.

During the year that has elapsed we have put the act of 1895 respecting cemeteries to the test and we have reason to believe that before long even those who have been somewhat inconvenienced by its application will admit that it has put an end, and for the better, to a state of affairs which could no longer be borne. We allude to the question of the choice of a site for the new cemetery of Ste. Ursule, in the county of Maskinongé.

Since 1894 the parishioners of Ste. Ursule, whose former cemetery was filled and had to be abandoned, persisted in asking as a new cemetery a piece of ground adjoining the old one and which had been declared unfit for the purpose by the Board of Health of the Province, owing to its situation, the defective quality of the soil, the want of drainage, etc. Taking advantage of a permission given them to bury temporarily in that lot some corpses that had to be removed from the winter vault in

the spring of 1895, the parishioners continued to bury therein the bodies of persons recently deceased. After having tried every means of persuasion to induce the interested parties to choose themselves a lot of land more in accordance with the requirements of hygiene, the Board found that the dissensions between the two factions into which the parish was divided were becoming more and more marked and that there was no longer any hope that they would ask for what they had so strenuously opposed for so long, and it resolved to put a stop to the general feeling of uneasiness by selecting itself the ground best suited for a cemetery. Having secured the cooperation of a freehold inhabitant, which intervention the law requires, the Board took out a *mandamus* against the Fabrique for the purpose of compelling it to acquire the most suitable land. The *mandamus* was not even opposed by the parties who objected to the choice of the site and thus ended a three years' struggle.

At the outset the intervention of the Board was not understood and the loss of a law suit, that it had taken under the old law, which the Court declared to be insufficient for the settlement of the difficulty, unfortunately delayed its solution and perhaps gave rise to recriminations against the Board, which were without foundation. People are only too proud to overlook the fact that public bodies, and our Board in particular, have no animosity in the proceedings that they are sometimes obliged to take against corporations or individuals that will not yield otherwise. In such cases as that of Ste. Ursule, for instance, it should be, and it is now understood, that the Board is not animated by any desire for persecution or otherwise. The laws must so provide that untenable situations shall not continue indefinitely and as, in the present case, it was a question of hygiene, it was but natural that the provincial sanitary authority should in the end be the judge thereof. The Board of Health only fulfils the obligations imposed upon it by law. Its duty is to protect public health throughout the Province. It does not intervene because such or such a parish is interested but because there exists in that parish a danger for the health of its inhabitants, from which it must protect them in spite of themselves.

MUNICIPAL HYGIENE

We have much satisfaction in noting the manifest progress effected in the sanitary administration of our municipalities. A great many of them which at the beginning did not fully realize the importance of sanitary measures have yielded to evidence, and now have a very effective sanitary organization. To such municipalities and to their local boards of health we have but congratulations and encouragement to offer. But the satisfaction given us by these municipalities is marred by the fact that unfortunately there are a great number which hygiene does not interest, which do not see the importance of sanitary laws and which, consequently, do not enable those whom they govern to benefit thereby.

The excuses that these municipalities give when we find them in fault prove their guiltiness more frequently than they think. For instance they consider that they exonerate themselves when they reply that the physicians and the families have

not made the declaration of contagious diseases, that the municipality relies upon attending physicians to see to isolation and disinfection ; that the municipality has appointed a board of health " to see about such things " ; finally a municipal secretary candidly admits that he does not know who are the members of his local board of health (*sic*). If those who so write to us think that they have given good excuses, they are greatly mistaken. For our part such excuses, unless accompanied by a promise to do better in future, show us that the situation is even more serious than we imagined. The hygiene of such municipalities is in bad hands for we have evidently to deal with sanitary authorities who consider that they have sufficient excuses to persist in their negligence.

What are such excuses worth as regards our Board ? If attending physicians and families do not declare contagious diseases it is, as we stated in a previous report, because the municipality does not take the necessary steps to have the regulation observed. We also in a previous report gave the reasons why the municipality should not rely upon the physicians for disinfection. They have not the necessary appliances and moreover it is not a part of their duties as physicians. Neither should isolation even be left exclusively to the physician, for he is not bound by law to see that it is effected and maintained. Moreover, and there must be no deception on this point, it is not the physicians who look after the isolation of their infectious patients who object to such isolation being controlled by the municipal health officers. Far from it, the inspection made by the health authorities is in their eyes a powerful assistance in making the interested families maintain the isolation that they themselves have prescribed. As to those municipalities which write to us that they have appointed a board of health " to see about such things " and which consider that they have thereby relieved themselves from responsibility, their position is a ridiculous one. Do these municipalities also appoint a mayor and a secretary-treasurer without seeing whether they do their duty or not ? In a word, just as we consider useful the local boards of health that do their duty so would we prefer not to be encumbered with those which are mere shams or screens to hide the culpable inertness of some municipal councils. Consequently during the year just ended our Board has allowed no opportunity to escape of reminding the municipalities at fault that they were responsible for the carrying out of the health laws and regulations whether they had or had not to aid them in their task a competent board of health capable of fulfilling its mission.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Ten thousand three hundred and eighty one (10,381) cases of contagious diseases (small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and measles) have been declared to our office by the municipal secretary-treasurers during the year 1896-97. The following tables show the distribution by municipalities and by months. (a.)

(a). The municipal secretaries do not always give the exact number of sick and we thus have had to estimate to the best of our knowledge the expressions : " some cases ", " several cases ", " epidemic " contained in several of their reports.

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For July 1896.....		Montreal.....		48	21	16	17
		Quebec.....		10	1	3	
		Three-Rivers.....				1	
	Argenteuil.....	Lachute, town.....					1
	Bagot.....	St-Pie.....					2
	Beauce.....	St-Marie.....		1			
	Chambly.....	St-Lambert.....				2	
	Champlain.....	St-Narcisse.....		3			
	Charlevoix.....	Les Eboulements.....		1			
	Châteauguay.....	Châteauguay.....				1	4
	do.....	St-Malachie.....			3		
	do.....	St-Urbain.....					1
	Compton.....	Emberton.....		3			2
	Deux-Montagnes.....	St-Hermas.....		2			
	Gaspé.....	York.....				1	
	Hochelaga.....	St-Henry, town.....			1	1	
	do.....	St-Léonard, P. M.....		5			
	do.....	Westmount.....				4	
	Huntingdon.....	Hemmingford Township.....			1		
	do.....	Huntingdon, village.....		1			
	do.....	St-Anicet.....		1			
	Jacques-Cartier.....	Ste-Geneviève, village.....		1			
	Joliette.....	Ste-Elizabeth.....				6	
	Kamouraska.....	St-Denis.....			2		2
	do.....	St-Germain.....		2	1		8
	do.....	St-Paschal.....		1			
	Laprairie.....	St-Philippe.....		4	1		
	L'Assomption.....	Repentigny.....		1			
	Lotbinière.....	St-Agapt.....		4			
	Missisquoi.....	Farnham, town.....		1			
	Montmorency.....	St-Anne de Beaupré.....				1	
	Ottawa.....	Aylmer.....		1	1		
	do.....	Lochaber West.....					1
	do.....	Thurso, village.....					8
	Quebec.....	Ancienne Lorette.....		1			
	do.....	St-Foye.....				1	
	Rimouski.....	St-Simon.....					25
	Soulanges.....	St-Télesphore.....		1			
	Stanstead.....	Magog, town.....			2	2	
	St-Hyacinthe.....	St-Damase.....		1			
	do.....	St-Hyacinthe, town.....		2		1	2
	Terrebonne.....	St-Anne des Plaines.....		2			
	do.....	St-Agathe des Monts.....					1
	Total	for July.....		97	34	40	74
For August 1896.....		Montreal.....		47	7	30	2
		Quebec.....		17	2	9	
	Argenteuil.....	Grenville et Augmentation.....		1			
	Arthabaska.....	Stanford.....			1		
	Beauce.....	St-François.....				2	
	Berthier.....	St-Gabriel de Brandon.....		1		1	
	Brome.....	Potton township.....				2	
	Châteauguay.....	Châteauguay.....			1		
	Chicoutimi.....	Bagotville.....				1	
	Compton.....	Ditton and Clinton.....					2
	Deux-Montagnes.....	St-Hermas.....		1			
	Drummond.....	Drummondville.....		2			
	Gaspé.....	Newport.....		5			
	Hochelaga.....	St-Léonard P. M.....		4			
	do.....	Westmount.....		2		8	
	Huntingdon.....	Huntingdon, village.....				2	

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small pox.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For august 1896... (Continued)	Jacques-Cartier	St-Laurent, parish.....		3		1	
	do	Lachine, parish.....		1			
	Kamouraska	St-Germain.....			2		50
	do	Ste-Hélène.....		1			
	Laprairie	St-Philippe.....		2			
	Lévis	N.-D. de la Victoire.....		1			
	do	St-Etienne de Lauzon.....		1			
	Lotbinière	St-Agapit.....		4			
	Maskinongé	Ste-Ursule.....		4			
	Mégantic	Ste-Anastasie de Nelson.....			1	2	
	do	Thetford Sud.....		1			3
	Missisquoi	Cowansville.....				2	1
	do	Farnham Ouest.....				1	
	do	St-Armand Ouest.....			2		
	Montcalm	Rawdon.....					1
	Napierville	St-Edouard.....				2	
	Nicolet	Ste-Angèle de Laval.....				1	
	Ottawa	Buckingham, township.....		3			
	do	Lochaber West.....					4
	Pontiac	Ile aux Allumettes.....				1	
	do	Leslie.Clapham & Hudders- field.....		1			
	Portneuf	St-Raymond.....				1	
	Rimouski	Pointe au Père.....			1		
	do	Ste-Cécile du Bic.....				3	
	do	Rimouski.....				4	
	do	St-Octave de Métis.....				1	
	Rouville	St-Césaire, village.....		1			
	St-Hyacinthe	N.-D. de St-Hyacinthe.....			1		
	do	Ste-Madeleine.....				10	
	St-Jean	Lacolle.....			1		
	Témiscouata	Bégon.....		1			
	do	Fraserville.....		3			
	do	Trois-Pistoles.....		1			
	Wolfe	North Ham.....				1	
	Total	for august.....		108	19	85	63
For septem- ber 1896...		Montreal.....		90	11	48	1
		Quebec.....		14	5	10	
	Argenteuil	St-André.....				1	
	Arthabaska	Victoriaville.....				1	
	Bagot	Ste-Hélène.....				2	
	do	St-Pie.....				3	
	Beauce	East Broughton.....		2			
	do	St-François.....		4			
	do	Ste-Marie.....		1			
	Beauharnois	Valleyfield.....		1		2	
	Berthier	St-Gabriel de Brandon.....				1	
	do	Ste-Geneviève.....				1	
	Bonaventure	Restigouche.....			7		
	Brome	Potton.....				5	
	do	Knowlton.....				1	
	Chambly	St-Hubert.....		2			
	Charlevoix	St-Irénée.....				2	
	do	Les Eboulements.....		5			
	do	Malbaie.....		1			
	Châteauguay	Châteauguay.....					1
	do	Ormstown, parish.....				1	

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For September 1896. (Continued)	Chicoutimi.....	Bagotville				4	
	Compton	Compton, village					1
	do	Cookshire				1	
	do	Emberton		4			2
	do	Sawyerville			1		
	do	Compton, township				1	
	Dorchester.....	St-Bernard				1	
	Hochelaga.....	Westmount.....		1			
	Huntingdon.....	Dundee, township.....				1	
	do	Hinchinbrooke.....			1		
	do	Huntingdon, village		1		1	
	Jacques-Cartier	Pointe-Claire, village		1			
	do	Pointe-Claire, parish		1		1	
	do	St-Laurent, parish		1		1	
	Kamouraska.....	Kamouraska, village					5
	do	St-Denis			1		
	do	St-Louis.....					5
	do	St-Pacôme				6	
	do	St-Paschal.....			2	1	
	Laprairie	St-Constant		5			
	do	St-Philippe.....		4			
	Lévis	Laizon, village.....		1			
	Mégantic.....	Romerset South.....				1	
	Missisquoi.....	Clarenceville.....		1			
	Montmorency.....	St-Jean.....		2	2		
	Napierville.....	St-Edouard.....				2	
	Nicolet	Ste-Monique				1	
	Ottawa	Thurso, village				1	
	Pontiac	Témiscamingue.....				1	
	do	Ile aux Allumettes..				1	
	do	Thorne		1			
	Québec	Cap Rouge.....				1	
	do	Jeune Lorette.....		1			
	do	Sillery				5	
	Richmond.....	Brompton Falls.....				1	
	do	Melbourne		1			
	do	Richmond, town.....				2	
	Rimouski	Pointe au Père.....			1		
	do	Ste-Cécile du Bic.....				2	25
	do	St-Simon					5
	Rouville	St-Césaire, village.....				1	
	Shefford.....	Ste-Cécile de Milton.....				2	
	Soulanges.....	St-Clet				1	2
	Sherbrooke.....	Ascot				3	
	Stanstead.....	Magog, township.....			1		
	do	Barnston			4		
	do	Magog, village.....			1	3	
	St-Hyacinthe	St-Hyacinthe, town.....		3		2	
	do	N-D. de St-Hyacinthe.....		1		1	
	do	Ste-Madeleine.....				10	
	do	St Damase.....			2		
	St. Maurice.....	Yamachiche, parish.....				2	
	Témiscouata.....	Bégon		1			
	Terrebonne.....	Ste-Agathe des Monts.....		1			
	do	Ste-Marguerite.....		1			
	Vaudreuil.....	Ste-Marthe.....		8			
	Total	For September		160	39	139	47

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For october 1896.....		Montreal		125	22	30	2
		Quebec.....		39	11	8	10
	Argenteuil	Chatham.....		1			
	Arthabaska	Ste-Elizabeth.....		1			
	Bagot	St-Pie.....		2			
	Beauce.....	St-François		1		5	
	Bellechasse	Armagh.....			1		
	Bonaventure	Maria					1
	Brome	Brome, township.....				1	
	do	Potton, township.....					3
	Chambly	Boucherville, village.....		1			
	do	Chambly, canton		1			
	Charlevoix.....	Malbaie		1			
	do	St-Irénée					50
	Châteauguay.....	Très St-Sacrement.....		1			
	Chicoutimi	Bagotville				3	
	Compton	Emberton		3			6
	do	Sawyer ville			2		
	do	Westbury				1	
	Deux-Montagnes.....	St-Hermas		2			
	Dorchester	St-Bernard				1	
	do	Ste-Hénédine		3			
	Drummond	Kingsey Falls		6			
	do	Wickham West.....		4			
	Hochelaga	Pointe aux Trembles.....		2			
	do	Côte des Neiges West.....		1			
	Iberville.....	St-Grégoire.....		3			
	Jacques-Cartier	Ste-Genève parish.....		3			
	Joliette.....	Ste-Elizabeth				1	
	Kamouraska	St-Onésime		2			
	do	St-Paschal			10	1	2
	Laprairie	St-Constant		14			
	do	St-Philippe.....		6			
	Lévis.....	Lévis town		7			
	do	St-David.....		1			
	do	St-Henri					25
	L'Islet.....	Ste-Perpétue		2	1		
	Lotbinière	Beaurivage.....				1	
	do	Ste-Croix.....		1			
	Mégantic	Theftord south.....			2		3
	Mississiquoi.....	Frelighsburg.....					4
	Montcalm	St-Jacques l'Achigan.....		1			
	do	Ste-Marie Salomé		2			
	Montmagny	St-Paulin			1	1	
	Montmorency	Château Richer.....		2			
	Nicolet	St-Monique		1			
	Ottawa	Aylmer.....				2	
	do	Hull, town.....		1			
	do	Thurso				1	
	Portneuf	St-Alban				2	
	Quebec	Ancienne Lorette		1			
	Richelieu	Sorel		8			
	Richmond	Stoke		12			
	Rimouski	St-Anaclet					6
	do	St-Damase.....					1
	do	Pointe au Père.....					1
	do	Ste-Flavie					1
	do	St-Pierre du Lac.....		3			
	do	Rimouski				3	1
	do	Tessier, township.....				2	
	Rouville.....	St-Césaire, village.....		3	1		
	Shefford.....	South Stukeley		2	2		

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For October 1896.....	Shefford.....	Ste-Pudentienne		15	5		
(Continued)	Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke, town		8	3	2	
	Soulanges	Rivière Beaudette.....				1	
	do	St-Clet		1		4	
	do	St-Polycarpe, village		1			
	do	St-Polycarpe, parish		1			
	Stanstead	Magog, town				3	
	do	Barnston			2		
	St-Hyacinthe.....	St-Damase				2	
	do	St-Hyacinthe, town.....		9		3	
	St-Jean	Lacolle		4			
	do	St-Jean		1			
	Témiscouata	Rivière du Loup					1
	do	Fraserville		1	3		
	Terrebonne.....	Ste-Agathe des Monts, vil-					
	do	lage.....		1			
	do	Ste-Agathe des Monts, pa-					
	do	rish.....		3			
	do	Ste-Anne des Plaines		9			
	do	Ste-Marguerite.....		5			15
	Wolfe	Dudswell.....				1	
	do	Wotton.....		2			
	Yamaska	St-François du Lac.....		5			
	do	St-Pie Deguire.....				2	
	Total	for October.....		335	61	81	132
For Novem- ber 1896...		Montreal.....		159	36	17	59
		Quebec.....		45	11	4	3
	Argenteuil.....	Arundel			1		
	do	Chatham			3		
	Arthabaska	St-Albert de Warwick					1
	Bagot	Acton Vale.....				2	
	do	St-André d'Acton.....				9	
	do	St-Pie.....		5			
	Beauce	St-François.....				4	
	Bellechasse	Armagh.....			1		
	Bonaventure	Maria.....					1
	Brome	Brome, township.....				1	
	do	Knowlton		1		1	
	do	Sutton					5
	Chambly	St-Joseph de Chambly		3			
	Chateauguay.....	Ste-Martine.....		4			
	do	St-Sacrement.....		3			
	Charlevoix	St-Irénée.....					50
	Chicoutimi.....	Bagotville.....				1	
	do	L'Anse St-Jean		2			
	Compton.....	Emberton		6			10
	do	Hereford			4		
	do	Compton, township					2
	Deux-Montagnes.	St-Hermas.....		13			
	Dorchester.....	St-Bernard.....		3		1	
	do	Ste-Hénédine.....		1			
	do	St-Isidore.....					8
	Drummond.....	Kingsey Falls		1			
	do	L'Avenir.....		3			
	do	Wickham Ouest.....		4			
	Gaspé.....	Gaspé Baie Sud.					6
	do	Gaspé North and Sydenham					9
	Hochelaga	Côte des Neiges Ouest.....		30			
	do	Maisonneuve.....		3			

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For November 1896... (Continued)	Hochelaga	Pointe-aux-Trembles		7			
	do	St-Cunégonde		3	1		
	do	St-Léonard P. M.		2			
	do	Westmount		2	1		
	Iberville	Henryville					6
	do	St-Grégoire		2			
	do	Sabrevois					5
	Jacques-Cartier	Lachine, town		21		1	1
	Kamouraska	St-Denis					4
	do	St-Germain		4			
	do	St-Onésime		2			
	do	St-Paschal		2			
	Laprairie	St-Jacques le Mineur		3			
	do	St-Philippe		8			
	L'Assomption	Repentigny		1			
	Laval	St-Vincent de Paul		2			
	Lévis	Lévis, ville		6			
	do	N.-D. de la Victoire		1			
	do	St-David		3			
	do	St-Henri				6	5
	L'Islet	Ste-Perpétue		2			
	Lotbinière	Ste-Croix		1			
	Maskinongé	St-Paulin				1	
	Mégantic	Halifax North				1	
	do	Kingsville			3		
	do	Thetford South			2		3
	Missisquoi	Cowansville					15
	do	Farnham, township				1	
	do	Sweetsburg					2
	Montcalm	Rawdon		4			
	do	St-Esprit					5
	do	St-Jacques		6		1	
	Montmorency	St-Jean		3			
	do	St-Pierre		1	1		
	Napierville	St-Edouard		4		4	
	Ottawa	Aylmer			3		
	do	Buckingham		4			
	do	Hull		3	1		
	do	Montebello		1			
	do	Papineauville		3			
	do	St-André Avellan				2	
	do	Thurso				1	
	do	Wright		2			
	Pontiac	Leslie, Clapham & Huddersfield		1			
	Portneuf	St-Raymond		1			
	Québec	Ancienne Lorette		1			
	do	St-Gabriel de Valcartier				3	
	Richelieu	Sorel		21			
	do	St-Aimé		1			
	do	St-Ours, town				1	
	Richmond	Stoke Centre					
	do	Windsor Mills		10		2	
	Rimouski	Bic				3	
	do	St-Anicet					6
	do	Rimouski		6			
	do	McNider					100
	do	Tessier				1	
	Sherbrooke	Ascot				1	
	do	Lennoxville		1			
	do	Orford		2			
	do	Sherbrooke		40	9	1	

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For November 1896...	Shefford	Ste-Pudentienne, village.....	3				
(Continued)	do	Ste-Pudentienne, parish.....	6				
	Stanstead	Barnston			3		
	do	Magog, village.....					1
	Soulanges	Rivière Beaudette				1	
	do	St-Polycarpe, village.....	1				
	St-Maurice	Pointe du Lac				1	
	do	Yamachiche, parish				1	
	St-Hyacinthe	St-Charles	5				
	do	St-Damase				2	
	do	St-Barnabé			2		
	do	St-Hyacinthe town.....	11				
	St-Jean.....	St-Jean, town.....	2				
	Témiscouata	Fraserville	1		3		
	do	Rivière du Loup.....			4		
	Terrebonne	Ste-Anne des Plaines	1				
	do	Ste-Marguerite.....	2				
	Wolfe	Dudswell				1	
	do	Wotton.....	5				
	Yamaska	St-Frs. du Lac.....	3				
	Total	for November	513		89	76	308

For December 1896...		Montreal	134	38	21	95
		Quebec	33	6	6	31
	Argenteuil.....	Gore, township.....		1		
	do	Grenville.....		1		1
	do	Chatham	6			
	do	St-André	1			
	Bagot.....	St-Dominique	2		1	
	do	Upton, village			1	
	Beauce	East Broughton.....	2			
	do	Dorset, Jersey et Marlow.....			4	
	do	St-François.....	5			
	Berthier.....	St-Damien				1
	do	St-Gabriel de Brandon.....				2
	Bonaventure	Hope				35
	do	Port Daniel West				7
	Charlevoix	Baie St-Paul, village.....				25
	do	Malbaie			2	
	Châteauguay	Ormstown, village.....	2			
	do	Ormstown, parish	3			
	do	St-Martine.....	2			
	Chicoutimi	Bagotville	1			
	do	Bagotville N. O.			1	
	Compton	Cookshire			1	
	do	Emberton	1			4
	Dorchester	St-Bernard			1	
	do	St-Isidore				8
	Drummond	Wickham West.....	1			
	Gaspé	Gaspé Bay South.....				15
	do	Gaspé North et Sydenham.....				10
	do	Gaspé, village				10
	Hochelaga	Longue-Pointe				6
	do	Maisonneuve	3			21
	do	N.-D. des Neiges	6			
	do	Pointe aux Trembles.....	1			
	do	Ste-Cunégonde	8	1		
	do	St-Léonard P. M.	7			2
	do	St-Henri.....	4			15

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles-
For Dec. 1896.....	Hochelaga.....	Westmount.....		4			
(Continued)	Jacques-Cartier..	Pointe-Claire, village.....				1	
	do	Ste-Geneviève, village		6			
	do	Dorval		2			
	Kamouraska	St-Alexandre		5			
	do	Rivière Ouelle.....		6			
	do	St-Germain		2			
	do	St-Onézime		2			
	Laprairie.....	St-Philippe		15			
	Lévis	Lévis, town.....		3			
	do	N.-D. de la Victoire.....		3			
	L'Islet.....	St-Cyrille			20		
	do	Ste-Perpétue.....		1			
	do	St-Pamphile.....		1			
	do	St-Roch des Aulnais.....			9		3
	Lotbinière	St-Antoine		2			
	Maskinongé.....	Maskinongé		1			
	do	St-Paulin					1
	Mégantic.....	St-Pierre-Baptiste..		1			
	do	Kingsville		1			
	Missisquoi	Bedford					5
	do	Notre-Dame de Stanbridge.....		1			
	do	Freleighsburg, village.....					2
	Montcalm	Rawdon		1			
	do	St-Jacques				1	
	do	Ste-Julienne.....			1		
	Montmorency	Château Richer.....		6			
	do	Ste-Famille.....		2			
	Napierville	Sherrington		1			
	Ottawa	Buckingham, township.....		3			
	do	Hull West.....		2			
	do	Hincks		1			
	Pontiac	Bristol			1		
	do	Mansfield		5			
	Quebec	Ancienne Lorette.....		2		2	
	do	St-Gabriel de Valcartier.....				1	
	do	Charlesbourg.....		2			1
	do	Sillery					6
	Richelieu.....	St-Joseph de Sorel.....		1			
	Richmond.....	Stoke.....		1			
	Rimouski.....	Bic				2	
	do	St-Anaclet		5			
	do	St-Fabien				1	
	do	Rimouski, town		5			
	do	Canton Tessier				1	
	Shefford	St-Joachim				5	
	do	Ste-Pudentienne, parish.....		2			
	do	St-Valérien de Milton.....		1			
	Sherbrooke	Oxford		1	1		
	Soulanges	Côteau Station.....		1			
	do	St-Jos. de Soulanges vil- lage.....		2			
	do	St-Joseph de Soulanges, parish.....		12			
	Stanstead.....	Barnston			2		
	St-Hyacinthe.....	N.-Dame de St-Hyacinthe		1			
	do	St-Barnabé			5		
	do	St-Hyacinthe le Confesseur.....		2			
	do	St-Hyacinthe, town		11		3	1
	St-Jean	St-Jean, town.....		6			
	St-Maurice	Yamachiche, village.....					3
	Témiscouata	Fraserville		1		1	
	do	Rivière du Loup.....					3

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For December 1896. (Continued)	Témiscouata.....	N.-D du Lac.....				1	
	Terrebonne.....	Ste-Agathe des Monts.....		1			1
	do	Desalaberry et Grandison...		1			
	Vaudreuil.....	St-Lazare.....		1			
	do	St-Rédempteur.....					10
	do	Ste-Marthe.....		2			
	Wolfe.....	Wotton.....		2			
	Yamaska.....	Abénakis, village.....					10
	do	Pierreville village.....				1	
	Total for December.....			362	86	58	334
For January 1897 ..		Montréal.....		133	25	16	268
		Québec.....		64	9	3	29
	Arthabaska.....	St-Christophe.....					5
	Bagot.....	St-Liboire.....				1	
	do	St-Ephrem d'Upton.....				1	
	do	Ste-Hélène.....			1		
	do	Upton village.....				4	
	Beauce.....	St-Côme.....					25
	do	Shenley, Dorset et Marlow..					10
	do	St-François.....		1			
	do	St-Samuel de Gayhurst.....		1			
	Beauharnois.....	Valleyfield.....		1			
	Bellechasse.....	Armagh.....			3		
	do	St-Lazare.....					7
	Berthier.....	Berthier, town.....					5
	do	Lavaltrie.....				1	
	do	St-Gabriel de Brandon.....					1
	Brome.....	Potton township.....					3
	do	Sutton village.....		1			
	Chambly.....	Chambly Canton.....		2			
	do	St-Bruno.....		2			5
	Champlain.....	Batiscan.....		1			
	do	Champlain.....		1			
	Charlevoix.....	St-Urbain.....					5
	do	Baie St-Paul, village.....					25
	do	Malbaie.....				2	
	Châteauguay.....	Châteauguay.....		2			
	do	Ormstown, village.....		4			
	do	Ormstown parish.....		3			
	do	Ste-Philomène.....		2			
	do	St-Urbain.....					2
	Chicoutimi.....	St-Fulgence.....		1			
	Compton.....	Compton, township.....					4
	do	Emberton.....		2			
	do	Sawyerville.....			1		
	do	Hampden.....				5	
	Dorchester.....	St-Bernard.....					15
	do	St-Isidore.....					8
	Gaspé.....	Anse au Griffon.....					50
	do	Douglass West.....					5
	do	Gaspé Baie South.....					25
	do	Gaspé North and Sydenham					46
	do	Pabos.....					1
	Hochelaga.....	Côte des Neiges Ouest.....					2
	do	Mill End.....		4			
	do	Outremont.....		1			
	do	St-Henri.....		4			
	do	Westmount.....		2			
	Huntingdon.....	Elgin.....		2			

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For January 1897	Huntingdon	Dundee, township.....				1	
(Continued)	do	Huntingdon, village.....		1			
	do	St-Auicet.....		2			
	Jacques-Cartier	Ile Bizard.....		6			
	do	Lachine town		16	2	1	15
	do	Pointe Claire, parish.....			2	2	
	do	Summerlea		5			
	do	Ste-Anne de Bellevue		1			
	do	Ste-Geneviève, village		4	1		
	do	Ste-Geneviève, parish.....		6			
	Joliette	St Félix de Valois.....		4			
	do	St-Mélanie		1			
	Kamouraska	Ste-Anne de la Pocatière..			16		
	do	St-Onésime.....				3	
	do	St-Germain		1			
	Laprairie	St-Isidore.....		2			
	do	St-Philippe.....		21			1
	L'Assomption	St-Roch.....		1	1		2
	Laval	St-Vincent de Paul.....		1			1
	Lévis	Bienville				4	
	do	Lévis, town		2			
	do	St-Romuald		2			
	do	St-Télesphore.....		1			
	do	St-Nicolas			3		
	L'Islet	St-Roch des Aulnais.....		40			
	do	Ste-Perpétue		1			
	do	St-Cyrille.....			20		
	do	St-Jean Port Joli		7			
	Lotbinière	St-Agapit.....		1	1		1
	do	Ste-Croix			1		
	do	St-Sylvestre.....		1			
	Maskinongé.....	St-Paulin					25
	Mégantic.....	Halifax north.....			1		3
	do	Plessisville		1			
	do	Somerset South.....		1		4	
	do	Ste-Anastasia de Nelson.....		2			
	Missisquoi.....	Bedford.....					20
	do	Farnham West					1
	do	N. D. de Stanbridge.....					3
	Montcalm	St-Esprit					25
	do	Wexford		1			5
	Montmorency	St-Jean		7			
	do	Ste-Famille.....		3			
	do	St-Laurent.....		3			
	Napierville.....	Sherrington.....		10			
	do	St-Edouard.....		1			
	Nicolet.....	Nicolet, town.....					6
	do	St-Pierre Baptiste		2			
	Ottawa	Hull, town		3			
	do	Hull Ouest.....		4			
	do	N.-D. de Bonsecours.....		2			
	Pontiac	Leslie, Clapham, etc.....		1			
	do	Mansfield		1			
	do	Thorne		4			
	Portneuf.....	St-Alban.....				1	
	do	St-Raymond		1			
	Québec	Sillery			2		
	do	St-Malo			1		
	Richelieu.....	St-Aimé		1			
	do	St-Ours, town		1			
	do	St-Robert		1			
	Richmond	Melbourne				1	
	do	Stoke		1			

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For January 1897. (Continued)	Rimouski	Sacré-Cœur.....		2			
	do	Matane, village					3
	Rimouski.....	Rimouski.....		5			
	do	Bic.....		9			
	Rouville.....	Marieville		1			
	do	Rougemont.....		3		3	
	do	St-Césaire, village.....		3		1	
	do	St-Césaire, parish.....		1		1	
	do	Ste-Marie de Monnoir		11			2
	Shefford.....	Granby, village				1	
	Sherbrooke.....	Ascot		7			
	do	Oxford		2	2		
	Soulanges.....	Coteau Station.....		7			
	do	Rivière Beaudette.....					3
	do	St-Clet		1			
	do	Soulanges, village		1			
	do	Soulanges, parish		8			
	do	St-Télesphore		2			
	Stanstead.....	Coaticook.....			2		
	do	Magog, village.....		1			
	St-Hyacinthe.....	N.-D. de St-Hyacinthe		1			
	do	St-Hyacinthe, town.....		8		2	1
	do	Ste-Madeleine.....				3	
	St-Jean.....	St-Jean		8			
	St-Maurice.....	Pointe du Lac				1	
	do	Yamachiche, parish				2	
	Témiscouata.....	Fraserville		7	14		1
	do	N.-D. du Lac				1	
	Terrebonne.....	Ste-Agathe des Monts.....		1			2
	do	St-Jérôme, town.....		2			
	do	St-Janvier.....		1			
	do	St-Sauveur.....		1			
	do	Terrebonne, town.....					3
	Vaudreuil.....	Ste-Martine.....		1			
	Wolfe.....	Ham North.....		1			
	Yamaska.....	Pierreville, village					10
	Total	for January		507	108	65	679
For Febr. 1897.....		Montreal		103	20	17	261
		Quebec		24	1		52
		Trois-Rivières.....		7			15
	Argenteuil	Chatham		8			
	do	Lachute, town					1
	do	St-Jérusalem.....			1		
	Arthabaska.....	St-Christophe.....					3
	Bagot	St-Théodore d'Acton.....		7			
	do	St-Simon		1			
	do	Ste-Rosalie		1		2	
	do	Ste-Hélène			2	2	
	do	St-Ephrem d'Upton.....				2	
	do	Ste-Christine				1	
	do	St-Nazaire		1			
	do	Ville d'Acton					1
	do	St-Pie.....		2		2	
	Beauce	Shenley Dorcet Jersey & Marlow					25
	do	St-François.....		3			100
	do	Ste-Ange.....					1
	do	St-Côme de Kennebec					25
	do	St-Joseph					2

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For Febr. 1897.....	Bellechasse.....	N.-D. Auxiliatrice de Buck-land.....					2
(Continued)	do	St-Lazare					3
	Berthier.....	St-Damien de Brandon.....					3
	do	St-Gabriel de Brandon.....		2			1
	do	St-Ignace de Loyola				1	
	do	St-Barthélemy		1			
	Bonaventure.....	Port Daniel West.....					4
	do	Paspébiac				2	
	Brome	Potton, township.....					3
	Chambly	St-Bruno.....		2			5
	do	Chambly canton.....		4			
	Champlain.....	Cap de la Madeleine.....		2			
	do	Champlain		1			10
	do	St-Tite					30
	Charlevoix.....	Baie St-Paul, village.....					25
	do	St-Hilarion					10
	do	St-Urbain					5
	do	Malbaie				1	
	Châteauguay.....	Châteauguay		3			
	do	St-Urbain					2
	do	Ste-Philomène		2			
	do	Ormatown, village.....		1	1		
	Chicoutimi.....	St-Prime				1	
	Compton	Compton, township.....					4
	do	Cookshire				1	
	do	Hereford					15
	do	Emberton		6			4
	do	Sawyerville		1			
	Deux-Montagnes	St-Placide.....				1	
	Dorchester.....	Watford West					4
	Drummond.....	Wickam West				3	
	do	St-Eugène de Grantham.....				1	
	Gaspé	Gaspé Nord & Sydenham.....					29
	do	Pabos					16
	do	Gaspé Baie Sud.....					6
	do	Douglass West.....					2
	do	Newport					50
	do	Fox River		2			150
	Hochelaga.....	Ville St-Louis		4			2
	do	Cote des Neiges West.....		2			3
	do	Westmount.....		2			2
	do	Pte aux Trembles.....		2		1	
	do	N.-D. de Grâce West.....		1			
	do	St-Léonard P. M.....		4			
	do	St-Henri		4			
	Huntingdon.....	Elgin		2			
	do	Huntingdon, village.....		1			
	Iberville.....	Henryville			3		
	do	Ste-Brigide			1		
	do	St-Sébastien d'Iberville					2
	Jacques-Cartier..	Lachine		6			25
	do	Ste-Geneviève village.....		2			
	do	St-Laurent		2			4
	do	Ile Bizard		2			
	Joliette	St-Félix de Valois		4			
	do	Ste-Mélanie.....		1			
	Kamouraska.....	St-André			1		
	do	St-Paschal				1	
	do	Rivière Ouelle.....		7			
	do	St-Alexandre		4			
	do	St-Germain.....					4

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For Feb.							
1897.....	Kamouraska	St-Denis		1	2		
(Continued)	do	Ste-Anne Lapocatière			3		
	Laprairie	St-Philippe		4			
	do	Laprairie, village					45
	L'Assomption	St-Roch					2
	do	L'Assomption, town		3			
	do	St-Henri de Mascouche		4			2
	Lévis	St-Lambert		2			
	do	St-Télesphore		1			
	L'Islet	St-Cyrille			10		
	do	St-Roch des Aulnaïs			5		
	do	Ste-Perpétue		1			
	do	St-Jean Port Joli		1			
	Lotbinière	St-Antoine de Tilly		2			
	do	St-Apollinaire		2			
	do	Ste-Croix			2		
	do	St-Jean Deschaillons		4			1
	do	St-Agapit		2			
	Maskinongé	St-Paulin		4			23
	Mégantic	Inverness					1
	Missisquoi	Farnham West					15
	do	St-Thomas					5
	Montcalm	St-Jacques		4			
	do	St-Esprit					30
	do	Wexford		4			
	Montmorency	St Jean, I. O.		6			
	do	Ste-Famille, I. O.		3			
	Napierville	Sherrington		2			
	Nicolet	Nicolet, town		1			12
	do	Ste-Sophie de Lévrard		1			
	Ottawa	Buckingham, township		2			5
	do	Clyde		8			
	do	St-André Avellin		2			
	do	Marchand		1			
	Pontiac	Bristol		4			
	do	Clarendon			4		
	do	Leslie, Clapham & Hudsfield		1			
	Portneuf	St-Casimir			1		
	Québec	Sillery		1		5	
	do	Ancienne Lorette					50
	Richmond	Kingsbury					2
	do	Stoke Centre		1			
	do	Melbourne, village					3
	Rimouski	Ste-Cécile du Bic		1			
	do	Matane, parish					3
	do	Matane, village					3
	do	Rimouski, parish		3			
	do	St-Donat		1			
	do	Sacré-Cœur		2			
	Rouville	St-Paul de Rouville		1			
	do	Ste-Marie de Monnoir		2			
	do	Marieville		3			
	do	Richelieu, village				1	
	do	St Césaire, parish			3		
	do	N.-D. de Bonsecours		25			
	Saguenay	Escoumains				5	
	do	Tadousac		2			
	Shefford	Ste-Pudentienne, village		1			
	do	Granby, village		1		1	2
	Sherbrooke	Lennoxville					17
	do	Sherbrooke		2	1	1	

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small pox.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For Feb. 1897..... (Continued)	Soulanges.....	Rivière Beaudette.....					1
	do	St-Jos. de Soulanges, village		1			
	do	do do parish.....		4			
	do	St-Télesphore.....		2			
	do	Coteau Station.....		2			
	St-Hyacinthe.....	N.-D. de St-Hyacinthe		3			
	do	Ste-Madeleine.....				3	
	do	St-Hyacinthe.....		8		2	1
	St-Maurice.....	Pointe du Lac				2	
	do	Yamachiche				2	
	Témiscouata	L'Île Verte		2	2		5
	do	N.-D. du Portage		2			
	do	Fraserville		4	9		
	St-Jean	St-Jean, town.....		3		2	
	Terrebonne	Terrebonne, town.....					5
	do	St-Sauveur		5			
	do	Ste-Adèle		1			
	do	St-Jérôme		2			
	Vaudreuil.....	Ile Perrot.....				1	
	Wolfe.....	Canton de Weedon.....			1		
	do	Wotton			1		
	Total for february.			389	75	64	1144
For March 1897		Montreal		81	16	9	268
		Quebec		33	17	2	73
		Trois-Rivières		6			8
	Bagot	St-Théodore d'Acton.....		7		1	
	do	Ste-Hélène			2	2	
	do	Acton, town.....				1	
	do	St-Liboire				1	
	Beauce.....	St-François					150
	do	Saints Anges.....					10
	Bellechasse.....	N.-D. Auxiliatrice de Buck- land.....					2
	do	St-Magloire.....			2		8
	do	St-Damien Buckland					3
	Bonaventure	New Richmond					2
	Brome.....	Potton					5
	Chambly	St-Bruno.....		1			
	Champlain.....	Champlain.....		1			20
	Charlevoix.....	St-Irénée.....		3			
	do	Baie St-Paul.....					50
	do	St-Urbain					5
	Châteauguay.....	St-Antoine Abbé		3			
	Compton	Hereford			1		
	do	Emberton		3			2
	Deux-Montagnes.....	St-Placide		1			
	Dorchester	St-Isidore			1		2
	do	Watford onest.....					4
	do	St-Anselme.....		1			
	do	St-Bernard.....		3			
	Gaspé.....	Anse au Griffon					10
	do	Fox River					85
	do	Gaspé Bay South.....					6
	do	Gaspé North & Sydenham.....					9
	do	Newport.....					50
	Hochelaga.....	St-Louis du Mile-End.....		2	1		
	do	Westmount		8	1		
	do	Côte des Neiges West.....		2			1
	do	St-Henri, town.....		3			

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For March 1897.....	Huntingdon.....	Hemmingford, township.....		2			
(Continued)	do	Hemmingford, village			1		1
	do	Havelock.....					5
	do	Elgin.....					2
	do	Godmanchester.....		1			
	Iberville.....	St-Sébastien.....			1	1	
	do	St-Brigide.....					1
	Jacques-Cartier.....	St-Geneviève, parish.....		1			
	do	St-Laurent, parish.....		1			
	do	Lachine, town.....		5	3		30
	do	Ile Bizard.....		1			
	Joliette.....	St-Félix de Valois.....		4			
	do	St-Thomas.....					48
	do	St-Elizabeth.....					1
	Kamouraska.....	St-André.....			15		
	do	St-Germain.....					3
	Laprairie.....	Laprairie, village.....		1			
	L'Assomption.....	Mascouche.....		7			10
	Laval.....	St-Dorothée.....					1
	do	St-Lambert.....		3			
	Lévis.....	Lauson, village.....		1			
	do	Lévis, town.....		2			
	L'Islet.....	St-Cyrille.....			10		
	do	St-Roch des Aulnais.....		2			
	do	St-Perpétue.....		2			
	Lotbinière.....	St-Croix.....			2		
	Maskinongé.....	St-Paulin.....		2			8
	Mégantic.....	Inverness.....					2
	Missisquoi.....	N.-D. des Anges de Stan- bridge.....			3		
	do	Farnham, town.....					13
	do	Dunham, township.....					3
	do	St-Armand.....					20
	Montcalm.....	St-Esprit.....		2		2	10
	Montmagny.....	St-François.....		2			
	Montmorency.....	Château Richer.....					5
	do	St-Famille.....		3			
	do	St-Jean.....		6			
	do	St-Laurent.....		1			
	Napierville.....	Sherrington.....		5			
	Nicolet.....	Nicolet, town.....					8
	do	St-Sophie de Lévrard.....		1			
	Ottawa.....	Maniwaki.....		3			
	do	Wright.....		3			
	do	Hull West.....		2			
	do	Mason, village.....		1			
	do	L'Annonciation.....		5			
	do	Eardley.....		2			
	do	Ripon.....					4
	do	Monte Bello.....		1			
	Pontiac.....	Clarendon.....		3			
	Portneuf.....	Deschambault.....					3
	Quebec.....	St-Malo.....					2
	do	Sillery.....					6
	do	Charlesbourg.....					6
	Richelieu.....	St-Aimé.....				2	
	Richmond.....	Stoke.....		1			
	Rimouski.....	St-Joseph de Lepage.....		4			1
	Rouville.....	St-Césaire, parish.....				1	
	do	St-Césaire, village.....				1	5
	do	St-Angèle de Monnoir.....		2			

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For March 1897							
(Continued)	Saguenay	Escoumains				5	
	Shefford	Granby, township					1
	do	Granby, village					20
	Sherbrooke	Lennoxville					17
	do	Sherbrooke, town	6			1	
	Soulanges	Soulanges, village	4				
	do	St-Jos. de Soulanges, par.	3				
	do	Coteau Landing	3				
	Stanstead	Barnston			4		1
	do	Stanstead Plain				1	
	do	Rock Island				1	
	St-Hyacinthe	N.-D. de St-Hyacinthe				4	
	St-Jean	St-Jean	3				
	St-Maurice	Pointe du Lac				1	
	Témiscouata	N.-D. du Portage			3		
	do	N.-D. du Lac	1				
	do	Isle Verte			5		7
	do	Fraserville	10				
	Terrebonne	Ste-Thérèse, parish	1				
	do	Ste-Thérèse, village	1				
	Vaudreuil	Isle Perrot	7				
	do	Rigaud, village					3
	do	Vaudreuil, parish	2			1	2
	Wolfe	Ham North	6				
	do	Dudswell					4
	Total for March			287	88	37	1026
For April 1897							
		Montreal		85	18	16	157
		Quebec		26	4	3	49
		Three-Rivers		1			2
	Argenteuil	Gore, township					5
	do	St-Jérusalem					6
	do	Chatham	1				
	Bagot	Ste-Rosalie	3		1		
	do	St-Nazaire d'Acton	2				
	do	St-André d'Acton	1				
	do	St-Dominique	4			3	
	Beauce	St-Evariste de Forsyth					60
	Berthier	Berthier, town					6
	do	St-Barthélemi	3				
	do	St-Ignace de Loyola			1		
	Bonaventure	New Richmond					5
	Brome	Sutton, village					1
	Chambly	St-Basile le Grand	1				
	Champlain	Champlain					4
	Charlevoix	Pointe au Pic					7
	Compton	Ste-Hedwidge			3		
	do	Emberton			1		4
	do	Compton, village				1	
	Dorchester	St-Bernard	8				
	Gaspé	Pabos					2
	Hochelaga	St-Henri, town	2				
	do	Ste-Cunégonde	4		1		2
	do	St-Louis du Mile-End	1			1	5
	do	Côte des Neiges, west	1				
	do	N.-D. des Neiges	2				4
	do	St-Paul, village			1		
	do	Montreal West					6
	Huntingdon	Havelock					8

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small pox.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For April 1897..... (Continued)	Iberville	Sabrevois		3			
	Jacques-Cartier	Lachine		4		1	
	do	Ste-Anne de Bellevue.....		1			
	Joliette	Ste-Elizabeth					6
	do	St-Thomas					6
	Kamouraska	St-Germain					5
	do	Ste-Hélène		4			
	Laprairie	Laprairie, village.....		1			
	L'Assomption	L'Assomption, town					5
	do	L'Epiphanie					15
	do	Repentigny					3
	do	St-Roch de l'Achigan.....					5
	do	Mascouche		4			18
	Lévis	Lauzon		1			
	do	N.-D. de la Victoire.....					3
	do	Lévis, town		1			
	do	St-Romuald		1			
	L'Islet	St-Cyrille			10		
	do	St-Roch des Aulnais		2			
	do	St-Aubert		9			
	Lotbinière	St-Antoine de Tilly.....		2			
	do	Ste-Croix		2			
	Maskinongé	St-Paulin					40
	Mégantic	Leeds			1		2
	Missisquoi	Farnham, town					5
	do	Dunham, township.....		1			
	do	Farnham West		1			25
	do	Frelighsburg					5
	do	Stanbridge Station.....			6		
	do	St-Armand East			1		5
	Montcalm	Ste-Julienne					2
	Montmagny	Montmagny, town		1			
	do	St-François		1			
	Montmorency	Château Richer					3
	do	Ste-Famille		1			
	Nicolet	Nicolet, town					5
	Ottawa	Aylmer		2			
	do	Ripon					3
	do	Buckingham, township.....					2
	Pontiac	Quyon, village		1			
	Portneuf	St-Joseph de Deschambault					50
	Québec	Ancienne Lorette					2
	do	St-Gabriel de Valcartier...		6			
	do	Sillery		2			
	Richelieu	St-Aimé				3	
	Richmond	Windsor Mills		1		1	
	Rimouski	Mont Joli		5			
	Rouville	St-Césaire, village.....			1		
	do	St-Césaire, parish				1	
	Sherbrooke	Ascot		2			
	do	Orford		3			
	do	Sherbrooke		4		1	1
	Soulanges	Coteau Station		4			
	do	St-Jos. de Soulanges, par.		2			
	Stanstead	Hatley			3		
	do	Barnston			3		
	do	Stanstead Plain			1	1	
	St-Hyacinthe	St-Damase				1	
	do	Ste-Madeleine			2		
	Témiscouata	N.-D. du Lac		3			
	do	St-Arsène		5			

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For April 1897..... (Continued)	Témiscouata.....	Trois-Pistoles.....		1			
	Vaudreuil.....	Como, village.....		1			
	Verchères.....	Belœil.....		5			
	Wolfe.....	Wotton.....		1			
	Total	for April.....		233	58	33	551
For May 1897.		Montreal.....		66	7	3	54
		Quebec.....		34		3	7
		Trois-Rivières.....		3		1	
	Argenteuil.....	Mille Isles.....					5
	do.....	St-Jérusalem.....					5
	Arthabaska.....	St-Christophe.....		3			
	do.....	St-Ephrem d'Upton.....		1			
	Bagot.....	St-Nazaire.....		2			
	do.....	St-Dominique.....				4	
	Beauce.....	St-Joseph.....				2	
	do.....	St-Evariste de Forsyth.....					10
	Bellechasse.....	St-Valier.....		8			2
	Berthier.....	Lavaltrie.....		1			
	do.....	Berthierville.....					1
	do.....	Lanoraie.....					2
	Chambly.....	Chambly Bassin.....		2			
	do.....	St-Basile le Grand.....		2			
	Champlain.....	St-Narcisse.....		8			4
	do.....	St-Maurice.....					1
	do.....	Champlain.....					1
	Charlevoix.....	Malbaie.....				1	
	Compton.....	Westbury.....					1
	do.....	St-Romain de Winslow.....					3
	Dorchester.....	St-Isidore.....				1	
	do.....	Ste-Hénédine.....		1			
	Deux-Montagnes.....	St-Joseph du Lac.....		1			
	Dorchester.....	St-Bernard.....		8			
	Gaspé.....	Pabos.....					2
	Hochelaga.....	N.-D. de Grâces.....		2			
	do.....	Ville St-Louis.....		1			3
	do.....	Pointe aux Trembles.....		3			1
	do.....	Westmount.....		1	1		
	do.....	St-Henri.....		1			
	do.....	N. D. des Neiges.....		2			
	do.....	Ste-Cunégonde.....		2	1		
	Huntingdon.....	Dundee, township.....				1	
	do.....	Havelock.....					8
	Iberville.....	St-Sébastien.....					1
	do.....	Ste-Brigide.....					6
	Jacques-Cartier.....	Lachine.....		1		1	
	do.....	Pointe Claire.....				3	
	do.....	Ste-Geneviève, village.....		2		1	
	Joliette.....	Ste-Elizabeth.....					4
	do.....	St-Thomas.....					6
	Kamouraska.....	St-Germain.....					5
	do.....	St-Alexandre.....		11			
	Laprairie.....	Laprairie, village.....		10			
	do.....	St-Philippe.....		15			
	do.....	Laprairie, parish.....		5			
	L'Assomption.....	L'Assomption.....				1	5
	do.....	St-Henri de Mascouche.....					7
	do.....	L'Epiphanie.....					10
	do.....	St-Roch de l'Achigan.....				3	40
	do.....	Repentigny.....					2
	Lévis.....	Lévis, town.....		2			

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For May 1897 (Continued)	Lévis	St-Romuald		2			
	L'Islet	St-Cyrille		3	8		
	Maskinongé	St-Paulin					30
	Mégantic	Kingsville			1		
	Missisquoi	Farnham, town		2			3
	do	Dunham, township		1			
	do	Freighsburg					8
	do	Sweetsburg		2			
	Montcalm	Ste-Julienne					1
	do	St-Esprit		4			
	Montmagny	Montmagny, town		1			
	do	Rivière du sud		1			
	Montmorency	Château Richer					50
	do	St-Laurent, I. O.		1			
	Napierville	St-Michel Archange.		2		1	
	Nicolet	St-Sylvere				1	
	do	Nicolet, town					5
	Ottawa	Ripon					1
	do	Lochaber north				1	
	do	Buckingham, township					1
	do	Aylwin		2			
	do	Thurso, village		1			
	do	Mulgrave & Derry					50
	do	Hull south		1			
	do	Papineauville					2
	do	Lochaber Bay, West				1	
	Pontiac	Clarendon		6			
	do	Quyon		1		1	
	Portneuf	Deschambault					20
	Richelieu	St-Aimé		3			
	do	St-Ours					2
	do	Ste-Victoire		6			
	Richmond	Windsor Mills		2			
	do	St-George de Windsor		1			
	do	Stoke		2			
	Rimouski	Mont Joli		11			
	Rouville	Ste-Angèle de Monnoir					6
	Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke		4	1	2	
	do	Orford		6			
	Soulanges	Coteau Station		9			
	do	St-Polycarpe, parish		2			
	do	Coteau du Lac		1			
	Stanstead	Barnston			4		
	do	Stanstead Plain			1		
	St-Hyacinthe	St-Charles		18			
	do	N.-D. de St-Hyacinthe		1			
	do	St-Damase				2	
	do	La Présentation				1	
	do	Ste-Madeleine		2			
	Témiscouata	Isle Verte			2		
	do	Fraserville		3			
	Terrebonne	Ste-Anne des Plaines			1		
	do	St-Sauveur		1			
	do	Ste-Agathe des Monts		1			
	Vaudreuil	Como		1			
	do	Ste-Marthe				1	
	do	Vaudreuil, parish		1	1		
	Wolfe	Wotton		1			
	Yamaska	St-François du Lac				1	5
Total for May				304	28	37	380

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For June 1897		Montreal.....	2	58	12	12	17
		Quebec.....		45	2		9
		Trois-Rivières.....		3		1	
	Argenteuil.....	St-Jérusalem.....		3			
	Arthabaska.....	St-Christophe.....		3			
	do.....	St-Anne du Sault.....					4
	Bagot.....	St-Théodore d'Acton.....		5			
	do.....	St-Rosalie.....		10			
	do.....	St-Dominique.....				2	
	do.....	St-Hélène.....				1	
	Beauce.....	St-Joseph.....				1	
	do.....	St-Marie.....				3	
	Bellechasse.....	St-Valier.....					2
	Berthier.....	St-Ignace de Loyola.....			2		
	do.....	St-Cuthbert.....		1			
	Chambly.....	Chambly Bassin.....		4			
	do.....	St-Joseph de Chambly.....		1		1	
	Champlain.....	St-Narcisse.....			2		
	do.....	St-Maurice.....					4
	do.....	Champlain.....					2
	do.....	St-Stanislas.....					2
	Châteauguay.....	Châteauguay.....		1			
	Chicoutimi.....	Hébertville, village.....					20
	do.....	do parish.....					25
	do.....	St-Thos. d'Aquin.....					8
	Compton.....	Emberton.....		1			
	do.....	St-Cécile de Whitton.....		3			
	do.....	Winslow North.....					150
	Dorchester.....	St-Barnard.....		6			
	Drummond.....	St-Eugène de Grantham.....				1	
	do.....	Wickham West.....					2
	do.....	L'Avenir.....		3			5
	do.....	Durham, township.....				1	
	do.....	Kingsey.....			1		
	Hochelaga.....	Pointe-aux-Trembles.....		2			
	Huntingdon.....	Dundee, township.....				1	
	Iberville.....	St-George de Henryville.....		1			
	do.....	St-Brigide.....					10
	Jacques-Cartier.....	Lachine.....				2	
	do.....	St-Laurent, parish.....					1
	do.....	Pointe-Claire, parish.....				1	
	do.....	Dorval.....					1
	Kamouraska.....	Kamouraska.....			5		
	do.....	St-Alexandre.....		5			
	do.....	St-Hélène.....		4			
	Laprairie.....	St-Philippe.....		4			
	do.....	St-Jacques le Mineur.....		11			
	do.....	Laprairie, village.....		8			
	L'Assomption.....	L'Assomption, town.....				1	15
	do.....	Repentigny.....					1
	Lévis.....	N. D. de la Victoire.....		5			
	do.....	St-Romuald.....		4			
	do.....	St-Télesphore.....		1			
	do.....	Lévis, town.....		2			
	L'Islet.....	St-Cyrille.....			10		
	do.....	St-Eugène.....					150
	do.....	St-Anbert.....		12			
	Maskinongé.....	St-Paulin.....					10
	Mégantic.....	Halifax North.....		1	1		
	do.....	Thetford Mills.....			3		
	Missisquoi.....	Farnham, town.....		3			
	do.....	Sweetsburg.....					1
	do.....	Frelighsburg.....					8

	COUNTIES.	MUNICIPALITIES.	Small pox.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
For June 1897..... (Continued)	Missisquoi	Stanbridge Station.....		1			
	Montcalm	St-Esprit		3			
	Montmagny	N. D. du Rosaire			2		
	do	Montmagny, town		1			
	do	Rivière du South		3			
	do	Ste-Famille, I. O.		3			
	do	St-Jean, I. O.		2			
	Montmorency	Ste-Anne de Beaupré					25
	Napierville	Sherrington		1			
	do	St-Michel-Archange				4	
	Nicolet	Nicolet town					8
	do	St-Sylvere				1	
	Ottawa	Egan		6			
	do	Buckingham, township			2		10
	do	Mulgrave & Derry					65
	Pontiac	Calumet Island		2			
	Richelieu	Ste-Victoire		1			
	do	St-Ours, town					12
	do	St-Roch du Richelieu					8
	Richmond	Stoke		1			
	do	Windsor Mills		2			
	do	Richmond		2	2		
	do	Melbourne et Brompton Gore				2	
	do	Melbourne, village		2			
	Rimouski	Petit Métis					2
	do	St-Octave de Métis				1	
	Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke		4			
	do	Ascot		2			2
	Soulanges	Coteau Station		3			
	do	Coteau Landing		1			
	do	St-Télesphore				2	
	St-Hyacinthe	St-Barnabé			1		
	do	Ste-Madeleine				2	
	do	St-Charles		5			
	do	St-Damase				1	
	Témiscouata	Fraserville		2			
	do	Ile Verte			5		5
	do	Rivière du Loup, parish		3			
	do	Ste-Rose du Dégelée				1	
	Terrebonne	Ste-Anne des Plaines			1		
	do	Ste-Agathe des Monts, par.		2			
	do	Ste-Anne des Plaines		1			
	Yamaska	St-Guillaume		6			
	Total for June		2	269	51		584

SUMMARY.

	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.
1896. — July		97	34	40	74
August		108	19	85	63
September		160	39	139	47
October		335	61	81	132
November		513	89	76	308
December		362	86	58	334
1897. — January		507	108	65	679
February		389	75	64	1144
March		287	88	37	1026
April		233	58	33	551
May		304	28	37	380
June	2	269	51	42	584
Total	2	3564	736	757	5322

Grand total for these 5 diseases : 10,381

This number, 10,381, is enormous and shows that although a good many of our municipalities do good work, many neglect to do their duty and to give to those whom they govern the protection to which they are entitled.

In some cases the ignorance of a municipal officer is sufficient to hinder the carrying out of the health regulations, as for instance when the mayor of a small village in the environs of Montreal prevented during the whole of last winter his municipal council from effecting isolation and disinfection, thereby causing 80 cases of diphtheria to break out in the village in the space of a few months.

A part from these cases of complete inaction, which unfortunately are not few we find some who only do things by halves. Instead of effecting isolation as soon as the disease is known, infinitely precious time is lost and when the municipal machinery is finally set in motion, the other members of the family, the relatives and the neighbors have had time to be infected; the necessary instructions are not given to the family to guide them during the whole time that the isolation must last and finally the disinfection is not effected as rigorously as it should be. A little more zeal and promptness on the part of the local health authorities might nevertheless contribute to improve the present condition of things. What is wanted in the majority of our small municipalities is a person specially charged with the duty of applying the regulations as soon as a first case of contagious disease is ascertained, without waiting until the local board of health has taken time to meet. It would be ridiculous to suppose that a board of health should meet to deliberate as to each placard to be put up, as to each disinfection to be effected, as nevertheless they affect to believe in certain quarters, where negligence in health matters is proverbial.

The number of victims of diphtheria causes us surprise especially now that we have a specific against that disease. It is evident that the serum treatment is as yet very seldom employed in a great many municipalities. The merits of the antidiphtheric serum (*antitoxine*) are now so universally acknowledged—it is admitted that by that treatment the mortality from diphtheria has been reduced to 14 per cent, from 40 to 60 per cent as it formerly was—that we have to ask ourselves whether a physician who is called upon to attend a family having the means to procure serum is justifiable in contenting himself with less sure methods. As to the poor people, should not the municipalities themselves make them benefit by that treatment? In a small municipality, the occasion will arise very seldom and the municipality will moreover find it to its advantage in the fact that the use of the serum shortens the disease, and consequently the period of its possible propagation; besides the serum may also be used to immunize the persons who have been in contact with the patient, thereby probably limiting the disease to one member of the family. In a word, for an expenditure of \$3.00 for serum, it could save probably the expense of supervision of a quarantine that may last for weeks.

Even if there were only the humanitarian side of the question, it seems to us that the municipalities should provide for this gratuitous distribution of *antitoxine* to

their poor inhabitants. Diphtheria has, as it were, *swept* whole families and here are two examples of it taken from our mortuary statistics for November 1896—

Municipality of.....County of Vaudreuil

Died 4th Nov. 1896—	Rosanna X.....	5 years
“ 5th “ “	Joseph X	6 months
“ 8th “ “	Albertine X.....	8 years
“ 23rd “ “	Elzéar X.....	10 years
“ 29th “ “	Marie-Louise X.....	17 years

Municipality of.....County of Rimouski.

Died 10th Nov. 1896—	Delvina Z.....	3 years
“ 10th “ “	Aurore Z	8 months
“ 11th “ “	Elmire Z.....	5 years
“ 12th “ “	Joseph Z	22 months

When we consider that for an expenditure of nine dollars at the most, the lives of at least 8 of those children would have been saved, we may well ask whether the municipalities would refuse to incur the expense if they fully realized the consequences of their refusal.

We know of only one municipality in the Province which supplies serum to the poor gratuitously and unconditionally; that is the city of Quebec. Quebec has not thought proper to supply it only to those who consent to go to the civic hospital, as other municipalities do, and with good reason, for even among the poor it is generally the few who go to the hospital, as compared with the great number who are treated at home.

The ravages of measles have been considerable and this will necessarily be the case so long as families think that their children must of necessity have that disease and will not have isolation and disinfection, as is done in the case of the more serious diseases.

Because, in the case of measles, the regulations of our Board merely prescribe measures to prevent the spread of the infection in schools, it must not be inferred that the isolation of the patient at home is not necessary or at least desirable. Measles is unfortunately one of the contagious diseases of which we know the least and we find the greatest diversity of opinion among authors with respect to the length of the period of infection, its mode of transmission and the vitality of the germ that produces it. But in this diversity of opinion we must find an argument in favor of preventive measures which are the only safe way. For some, isolation would be useless, for when the diagnosis is established the patient has generally reached the eruptive stage and may have already contaminated the whole family. This is not a weighty argument against the isolation of the patient. In fact it is well known that the disease is transmissible during at least three weeks and consequently even if the other children in the house have been in contact with

the patient throughout the whole period of the invasion (from 4 to 7 days, there is no reason to neglect to protect them from infection during the fifteen or twenty days while the disease is still transmissible. In this connection it is not uninteresting to recall the admission made quite recently by one of our leading physicians before a medical society.

Sharing the opinion that it is impossible to prevent children from catching measles, he never thought of recommending the isolation of patients with that disease when he came across them in his practice, consequently all the children in the house took it. One day he was called to see a patient with measles in full eruption and was about to withdraw after writing out a prescription for the druggist, when the mother asked him what she should do to protect her other children. The physician explained to her that he did not think that isolation could protect them because they had already been exposed for several days. However the mother insisted upon *excessive* (?) precautions being taken, and the physician then told her how isolation was practised in cases of diphtheria. The instructions were followed to the letter and none of the other children were infected. "This solitary case did not absolutely convince me," added the physician, "for it might certainly have happened that the children were not susceptible of catching the disease. Only, from that date I have invariably prescribed the isolation of the patient even when I am called in at an advanced stage of the disease and the results of that isolation have convinced me of the necessity of isolation for that disease as well as for diphtheria, scarlatina, etc."

A great deal of what we have said with reference to the necessity of isolation applies equally to disinfection. Some eminent authors are of opinion that the germ of measles dies or loses its virulence very rapidly, but do not explain what they mean by "very rapidly" and consequently it is better to be on the safe side, that is to say to definitively protect the family by thorough disinfection by which the *date of the destruction of the germ is fixed*.

Last June, just as the year 1896-97 was about to end, small-pox broke out in Montreal in two houses and its origin could not be traced. It was not even possible to establish a connection between those two cases. The breaking out of the same disease elsewhere in the city and in two neighbouring municipalities, Westmount and Ste. Cunégonde, without any apparent connection with the previous cases gave rise for a moment to a fear that the disease had become widely disseminated before the first cases of the disease had come to the knowledge of the sanitary authorities. But fortunately the disease never spread to the extent that was feared and it was always under control. As we write this (7th September) we have reason to believe that the critical period has passed and that if any new cases of small-pox appear we are near its final suppression.

We reproduce the bulletin of the 2nd September which shows the progress of the disease to that date.

County	Municipality	Population	Date of outbreak	New cases since last weekly report	Total cases since outbreak	Died	Recovered	Still sick	Houses infected since outbreak	Houses still infected
.....	Montreal City	240000	2 July	0	12	5		8	9	0*
Hochelega	Westmount...	6,000	26 "	0	5	1		4	2	0*
do	Ste.Cunégonde	8,000	27 Aug.	0	1			1	1	0*

* Except the Isolation Hospital.

Of the 6 persons who died, 4 had never been vaccinated and 2 had not been for seven years or over.

We were pleased to observe during that slight outbreak the great improvement in the dispositions of the people with regard to sanitary measures since the great epidemic of 1885. All the families without exception consented to the patients being sent to the hospital, and as regards quarantine and vaccination the majority submitted with good grace.

After this experience and that of 1891 we may say that if in 1885 our population did not appear at its best and called down upon themselves from abroad reproaches, which in many cases were too hard, their conduct since then has fully redeemed the past.

DISINFECTION.

The haste that families display in seeking to have the restrictions imposed on them by the local boards of health removed, generally lead to the disinfection of a house being asked for too soon and as a result the convalescing patient re-infects the dwelling after the disinfection has taken place. This practice is assuredly one of the most frequent causes of the re-appearance of the disease in the same family, which re-appearance is wrongly attributed to inefficient disinfection.

In order to guide our local boards of health as to what they should do under these circumstances we deem it advisable to point out to them, for each contagious disease, the period during which the patient can communicate his disease. In addition to this duration of infectivity the following table also indicates the period of incubation of the disease, that is to say the time during which a person exposed to contagion should be considered as suspect.

	Period of incubation.		Duration of infectivity.	Remarks.
	Minimum and maximum.	Average.		
Small-pox	9 to 20 days.....	12 days	Until all desquam- ation has ceased (6 weeks, in ave- rage).	
Asiatic cholera.....	A few hours to 5	1 to 2 days.....	3 weeks.	
	days			
Typhus fever	6 to 14 days.....	7 days.....	4 weeks.	
Diphtheria	1 to 7 days.....	2 days.....	3 to 14 days and even more after the membranes will have disap- peared.	Isolation should be main- tained during the 14 days, unless a bacterio- logical examination of the exsudations of the throat shows the ab- sence of the germs of diphtheria.
Scarlet fever	1 to 7 days.....	1 to 3 days.....	Until all desquam- ation has ceased (about 6 weeks).	
Typhoid fever.....	8 to 23 days.....	12 days.	Excreta are infec- tious until con- valescence has been established for 14 days at least.	
Measles	4 to 20 days.....	9 days.....	Until all desquam- ation has ceased (about 4 weeks).	
Whooping cough...	4 to 21 days.....	10 days.....	8 weeks.	

The above data are those generally admitted by the authors. However in the case of small-pox, a great many do not admit an incubation of 20 days and consequently the quarantine of suspect persons is generally limited to 16 days. The possibility of the disease breaking out afresh after 20 days must not however be lost sight of.

As may be seen by the above table the time when isolation can be discontinued and disinfection effected for the various diseases cannot be definitively fixed. Thus, in the case of small-pox so long as there is any desquamation on any portion of the body or any running from a sore, the patient must remain isolated. The same applies to scarlatina and measles. The desquamation and even every suspicion of desquamation must have entirely disappeared.

As to diphtheria, the germ may show itself in the throat of the convalescent for months and the only way to ascertain exactly when isolation can be discontinued is to make to the bacteriological examination of the exsudation from the throat.

The chemical examinations of Montreal water in the springs of 1896 and 1897 confirm the results obtained in 1895 and in previous years regarding the condition of the water during the spring.

It appears probable from the source and physical surroundings of the Montreal water supply that this periodical pollution is largely composed of shore water which containing, in addition to pollution from remote points, most of the surface drainage from Lachine to St. Ann's and all the washings from the lower Lachine road between the canal and the head of the aqueduct.

It would certainly add greatly to the purity of the Montreal water supply were some suitable filtering contrivance available for use at this season of the year.

While Montreal is to be congratulated on the general purity of its water supply, the fact remains that the water for three or four weeks of each year is, from a chemical standpoint, wholly unfit for direct distribution as a potable water.

The analyses of cemetery waters of this Province, which has been carried on under the direction of the Board during the past three years, has been confined to the ground water of the Côte-des-Neiges and Mount Royal Cemeteries. Nearly 100 analyses have been made from waters from these sources, but before incorporating them in the public report of the Board, it has been thought well to extend our investigations to the ground waters of various other cemeteries in the Province.

R. F. RUTTAN,

Chemist.

Report of the Recorder of Vital Statistics.

The study of the demographic movement in the province of Quebec, during the twelve months of the year 1896, may be summed up as follows :

Birth-rate : 38.57 per 1000 inhabitants.

Marriage-rate : 31.48 per 1000 of persons of marriageable age and who were not already married.

Death-rate, still-births included : 20.05 per 1000 inhabitants.

Death-rate, leaving out still-births : 18.58 per 1000 inhabitants.

As we have carefully deducted from the total population, that of the few municipalities which have refused to send us the figures of their births, deaths and marriages, it follows that the above rates are very accurate.

We also think that there is reason to be satisfied with the results obtained during this year, as the birth-rate, though slightly below that of last year, is nevertheless still very high, being nearly double the-death rate. But what more especially claims attention and should be most pleasing to us is the reduction of the death-rate to so low a figure. This decrease in the number of deaths indicates that hygiene is better observed and that our people are beginning to understand that certain diseases can be prevented by wise precautionary measures ; in fine, it is the surest sign that the efforts of the Board of Health of the Province have not been barren.

International comparison shows that very few nations can rival ours for both high birth-rate and low death-rate. Among some of them, a lower death-rate will be found but on the other hand, the death-rate will be much lower than ours.

The following table, taken from a work by Dr Abbott, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health proves what I have just stated.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF BIRTHS AND OF DEATHS AND THE EXCESS OF BIRTHS
OVER DEATHS AMONG DIFFERENT PEOPLES DURING THE YEAR 1895.

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Surplus of births over deaths.
Massachusetts.....	27.0	19.0	8.0
Vermont.....	21.2	16.5	4.7
Rhode-Island.....	25.7	19.6	6.1
Connecticut.....	23.4	17.8	5.6
England and Wales.....	30.4	18.7	11.7
Scotland.....	30.4	19.7	10.7
Ireland.....	23.2	18.4	4.8
Italy.....	35.1	25.2	9.9
Denmark.....	30.2	16.9	13.3
Norway.....	30.5	15.6	14.9
Austria.....	38.6	27.6	11.0
Hungary.....	41.5	29.6	11.9
Switzerland.....	28.0	19.7	8.3
German Empire.....	36.1	22.2	13.9
Holland.....	32.8	18.6	14.2
Belgium.....	28.5	19.5	9.0
France.....	21.9	22.3	0.4 (a)
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC in 1895...	39.3	20.4	18.9
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC in 1896...	38.5	18.5	20.0

(a) Surplus of deaths over births.

These figures need no comment. They clearly show the rank which we hold among the nations in point of births.

We may, however, go still further, yet keep within the bounds of strict truth : If we separate from the rest of the Province the counties almost entirely composed of French Canadian elements and analyze the births and deaths in these counties, we find ourselves confronted with a still more satisfactory result.

TABLE OF THE 35 COUNTIES WHOSE POPULATION IS ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH
CANADIAN. YEAR 1896.

COUNTIES.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
Bagot.....	21,960	851	389	38,75	17,71
Beauce.....	40,280	2,020	730	50,14	18,12
Beauharnois.....	17,055	720	365	42,21	21,40
Bellechasse.....	18,960	842	390	44,40	20,56
Berthier.....	19,040	801	376	42,06	19,74
Chambly.....	12,175	468	229	38,43	18,80
Champlain.....	30,375	1,355	596	44,60	19,62
Charlevoix.....	19,665	917	406	46,63	20,64
Chicoutimi et Saguenay.....	41,775	1,592	596	38,10	14,26
Deux-Montagnes.....	14,625	517	317	35,35	21,67
Iberville.....	10,750	353	189	32,83	17,58
Joliette.....	22,440	976	489	43,49	21,79
Kamouraska.....	18,550	824	539	44,42	29,05
Laprairie.....	10,620	467	267	43,97	25,14
L'Assomption.....	12,900	556	329	43,10	25,42
Laval.....	9,430	405	283	42,94	30,01
Lévis.....	25,000	994	589	39,60	23,56
L'Islet.....	13,280	547	237	41,18	17,84
Maskinongé.....	17,945	732	392	40,79	21,84
Montmagny.....	13,860	601	335	43,35	24,17
Montmorency.....	12,275	534	310	43,50	25,27
Napierville.....	9,890	383	159	38,32	16,09
Nicolet.....	29,915	1,303	600	43,55	20,05
Portneuf.....	26,155	1,154	498	44,12	19,04
Richelieu.....	21,975	820	446	37,31	20,29
Rimouski.....	33,225	1,594	703	47,97	21,15
Rouville.....	14,830	528	281	35,60	18,94
Soulanges.....	9,300	423	218	45,48	23,44
St-Hyacinthe.....	21,870	885	584	40,46	26,70
St-Maurice.....	11,876	540	225	45,46	18,94
Témiscouata.....	25,810	1,203	567	46,60	21,96
Terrebonne.....	23,138	1,213	570	52,42	24,63
Verchères.....	12,172	558	315	45,84	25,87
Yamaska.....	15,540	939	459	60,42	29,53
	658,756	28,615	13,977	43,43	21,21

J. J. Rousseau has said somewhere : " The most indisputable, the most infallible sign of the flourishing condition of any country is the indefinite multiplication of its inhabitants." If this be so, we should have confidence in the future of our race. Moreover, the study of universal history confirms this eminently truthful idea : so long as a nation is progressing, so long as the hour of its disappearance has not struck, its population increases.

Another demographic fact to be noted is the constancy which certain numbers expressing the movement of population preserve in different years. This becomes the more marked the larger the population dealt with, and this principle known among demographers as the " law of large numbers " has been well pointed out by the head of the Buenos-Ayres Statistical Bureau.

Although the period since the creation of the municipal statistics of the province by the Board of Health has been relatively brief it is not uninteresting to note what little variance there is annually in the rates of marriages, births and deaths.

To enable the reader to better appreciate the correctness of this observation I give the rates of the four last years :

YEARS.	Birth-rate.	Marriage-rate.	Death-rate.
1893	37.46	Not calculated.	20.28
1894	37.42	"	22.74
1895	39.50	32.76 { (Among the	20.46
1896	38.57	31.48 { marriageable.)	18.58

England is one of the nations in which it seems that the law of demographic constancy is most forcibly carried out. A study of its vital statistics shows that the marriage-rate and its death-rate were in 1841-50, 1851-60 and 1861-68, the former 8 per 1000 and the latter 22 per 1000 with differences on both only in the fractional figures. As for the birth-rate during the same period it showed a difference of 3 per 1000.

In France, the proportions in the marriages have not varied from the figure of 7 per 1000 inhabitants during the long interval from 1801 to 1869.

In Sweden, the European country in which the compilation of vital statistics has been longest established (it was organized in 1751), there has only been a difference of 2.44 in the marriages during that epoch to the present date.

If we enter into the practical part of the statistics, beginning with the principal phenomena associated with the birth-rate, it will be observed that it is a constant, universal fact, that there are more boys born than girls, the proportion oscillating between the different nations, from 106 boys to 100 girls in Italy, 105 in France, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Prussia, Belgium and Hungary and 104 in England and Wales.

Is it not singular that in the births outside of marriage, which are styled by the law and demography "illegitimate births," the proportion changes and there are more girls born than boys ?

I cannot here give the proportion in which the two principal factors of the increase of population, that is to say, the vegetative and the migratory, have each contributed to its growth, because I am not in possession of the documents relating to immigration and emigration. I am, however, inclined to think that the vegetative increase or the excess of births over deaths, is, so to speak the only one that should be considered. Immigration is very slight, compared with the area available for the establishment of settlers and the advantages that they would find in coming into our province ; but, in this country, the population does not tend to proportion itself to the unoccupied space. Strangers seem to fear the severity of our climate and hope to find, on the soil of the great neighboring Republic more liberty than in a dependent colony of England. The province of Quebec is capable of furnishing homes and a living to several millions of inhabitants. If the energy and vitality of the 800,000 French Canadians in the United-States were only expended upon our national development, the roles would change and the sister-province could not pride itself upon surpassing us in population and prosperity. The United-States, recruiting its population chiefly among the immigrants, can dispense with raising men since they come to it already made from old world and even from our own country. For us, who do not benefit so much from this resource, we must watch to see that our death-rate does not rise too high and to prevent emigration from making further gaps in our population.

We have already mentioned that the death-rate was lower in 1896 than in the two preceding years. There was a decrease in the number of deaths caused by some contagious diseases, and the death-rate among infants was also lower.

The following table permits a comparison between the number of the deaths from various diseases during the three years 1894, 1895 and 1896.

YEARS.	Typhoid F.	Measles.	Scarlet F.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Diarrhœa.
1894	380	336	1786	1637	2663	3880
1895	410	159	687	2243	2791	4068
1896	313	227	197	2059	2826	3464

Therefore, during the year 1896, there has been, for the above disease, a diminution of 1,596 deaths compared with the year 1894, and of 1,272 deaths, as compared with the year 1895.

The diminution was especially notable in the case of scarlatina. As regards diphtheria, consumption and diarrhœa, it is very sad to have to record such figures, particularly when a specific remedy like anti-toxine for diphtheria is at command. In the same way, it is undoubted that all the necessary precautions are not taken against the contagion of pulmonary tuberculosis, for, if they were taken, the proportion of deaths from this cause would not be so heavy.

With respect to the influence of age upon the death-rate, it must be admitted that the number of children who annually disappear during the first months of their existence is always enormous. It is established that the death-rate among young children is at its maximum in the day of their birth and then decreases rapidly from day to day, week to week, month to month and year to year, to the age of 5 years ; so that the death-rate of the first year is three times greater than that of the second, the death-rate of the first month three times greater than that of the second, the death-rate of the first week double that of the second, and the death rate of the first day four times more than that of the second. The number of deaths occurring during the first hours and the first days of life is therefore always considerable. No matter what may be the country, no one can fail to remark the astonishing proportion of the death-rate during the first year of life as compared with the succeeding years (Bertillon, *Éléments de Démographie*).

The following table gives some details as to the deaths among infants from 0 to 1 year and from 1 to 5 years old as well as to the figures of the still-born. Further, it shows the death-rate among old men and enables a comparison to be made with the previous year on these different points.

An additional column has been added showing the number of certificates of death received during the year and in which no cause of death was mentioned.

YEARS.	Deaths among children from 0 to 1 year.	Deaths among children from 1 to 5 years.	Deaths among persons aged 70 yr. and over.	Still-born at term.	Deaths due to premature birth.	Deaths among children having lived less than 24 hrs.	Deaths from unknown cause.
1895.....	10,017	5,220	1,192	1,165	757	314	1,972
1896.....	9,652	4,640	3,557	1,182	785	373	2,534

Infantile mortality, which is more marked during the first years of life and still more so during the first days, would seem to diminish from the 1st to the 3rd year; and this decrease would be all the more rapid were we to consider a period further removed from the opening years of life.

If there be a country to which the above observations apply more forcibly, it is certainly the province of Quebec. Consolation for the death of a child would seem to be too easily found in the devout thought that heaven is being peopled with little angels. That is assuredly not the object of Providence in blessing us with large families, and those who find their consolation in such thought are greatly out of harmony with the designs of God.

The death-rate decreases rapidly after the first year of life, still it remains heavy from 1 to 5 years. Its minimum is reached in all countries between 10 and 15 years; then, it increases slowly until it is twice as great at 30 years as at 15 and twice as large at 50 as it is at 30 years. From 60, it increases rapidly to the extreme limits of life without nevertheless ever becoming equal to 1000, since, no matter how old a man may be, it can never be positively said that he will die within the year.

According to Mr. Bertillon's researches, the Scandinavians and especially the Norwegians, are of all the European peoples, the ones among whom the death-rate is the lowest. At each age, it is Norway or Sweden which shows the lowest figures. Denmark and particularly Finland are a little less favored in this respect.

After these may be cited, for their low death-rate, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Ireland, England and Scotland. The German countries have in general a pretty heavy death-rate. Austria has a notably heavier one than the German Empire and this heavy mortality is associated with all ages. Italy is also a country in which the death-rate is high. Lastly, the Spanish death-rate appears to be, at all ages the greatest of Europe.

The death-rate among adults varies considerably with their civil status, nearly at all the ages, the bachelors show a heavier death-rate than the married and the widowers a greater one even than the bachelors. The following table, taken from Bertillon's works, verifies the correctness of this law which is applicable to the different countries.

PER 1000 INHABITANTS OF EACH CATEGORY OF AGE AND CIVIL STATUS, HOW MANY DEATHS ANNUALLY.

	MEN.			WOMEN.		
	Bachelors.	Married.	Widowers.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widows.
20 to 25 years	6.5	7.8	18.0	5.5	9.4	12.8
25 to 30 "	9.7	8.2	14.3	6.3	9.4	13.4
30 to 35 "	14.6	9.9	18.7	8.6	10.2	13.8
35 to 40 "	21.8	12.7	25.6	10.1	11.1	12.5
40 to 45 "	26.1	17.2	36.1	11.5	11.5	12.9
45 to 50 "	31.1	19.9	37.0	14.0	12.3	14.0
50 to 55 "	37.1	25.4	43.4	17.8	20.8	15.7
55 to 60 "	45.5	34.6	51.9	24.8	29.8	21.7
60 to 65 "	54.6	44.9	62.7	37.1	47.6	29.8
65 to 70 "	71.5	62.1	78.6	43.6	65.4	45.9
70 to 75 "	106.1	87.0	100.1	69.5	102.7	71.6
75 to 80 "	142.8	129.4	155.2	101.4	189.4	113.4
80 to 85 "	154.6	180.7	221.7	165.1	166.6	180.4
85 to 90 "	542.9	199.1	317.4	260.0	.....	265.1
90 to 95 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270.0
Unknown	21.8	39.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
General total	48.0	17.7	50.7	3.1	12.4	35.5

There is no exception to this law except for the men married before 20 years, among whom the death-rate is always very high. It does not apply as strictly to women and especially to young women as to men. At every age (except before 20 years) the figures of the bachelors exceed those of the married men. They are nearly double and continue so to the end of life. As for the widowers, their death-rate exceeds not only that of the married men, but also greatly that of the bachelors. The same idea may be expressed in saying that a bachelor of from 30 to 35 years runs as much chance of dying during the year as a married man of 45 to 50 years and that for widowers of 30 to 35 years, the death-rate is the same as for married men of 55 to 60 years. As regards women the differences are a little less marked. The rules just summed have been verified in all countries. The greater longevity of the married is due in great part to the regular lives led by this class of persons.

Whatever explanation may be given of these facts, they are of themselves most interesting.

Regarding the death-rate among the foundlings or illegitimate children in certain Foundlings Institutes and Maternity Hospitals in Montreal, researches made last year, have proved that more than four-fifths of this class of children die during the first months of their existence (exact figure : 84 per cent.) Here is a fact which deserves to draw the attention of philanthropists and legislators. In no other civilized country, does the mortality of illegitimate children exceed double that of the legitimate and even when it reaches this proportion it is considered very high. The fatality which weighs everywhere upon the illegitimate takes in nowhere a character so deadly as it does in Montreal.

After having considered in detail the movement of the population in the Province of Quebec during recent years, it is now appropriate to draw from these data exact conclusions and lessons which may be useful for the future. Our work as a whole seemingly indicates that the population of the province has increased in a normal way owing to the excess of births over deaths. The marriage rate has slightly decreased during the year 1896 without any appreciable cause. The same may be said of the births during the same period ; but as the death-rate was lower, the gains were greater.

Notwithstanding the decrease of the general death-rate, the infantile mortality and the mortality by diphtheria and tuberculosis continue to be very high. This great infantile mortality appears to be due to congenital weakness to tuberculous heredity and above all to bad nourishment which many families give to their children. Eruptive fevers are also responsible for a good share of it, though less than in previous years.

The best means to lessen the death-rate at all periods of life is to fight against the growing general debility and to carefully educate the different classes of society in the principal points of hygiene.

To reduce the infantile mortality, the child should be fed on mother's milk in all classes of society and the practice of artificial feeding should be improved by using sterilized milk and nursery bottles without tubes.

As for the deaths owing to contagious diseases, they might be reduced by the compulsory practice of the thorough disinfection of all premises in which a person suffering from contagious disease has sojourned and by the complete isolation of every contagious patient. In the same sense, the periodical disinfection of school-houses would be very appropriate and this, independently of the disinfection performed when a case of infectious disease arises. The periodical disinfection of workshops to an extent compatible with the technical conditions of industry, the regular use of spittoons containing antiseptic liquid for tuberculous sufferers in their homes and for all workmen without distinction in the workshops should be prescribed. Vacci-

nation and revaccination should also be made compulsion. In some European cities, the civil responsibility of the proprietor, who leases, without previously disinfecting a dwelling or a room that had been occupied by a contagious patient, is beginning to be admitted into their jurisprudence, but as isolated cases. Lastly, it would be well to spread notions of hygiene among the masses by every possible means.

Before concluding this brief report, I deem it my duty to remind Clergymen and physicians that, as regards questions connected with demography, the disease by which death has been caused possesses considerable importance and should be really considered as a fundamental factor never to be overlooked. Public and private hygiene, cannot deduct any practical lesson from the data of mortuary statistics unless the doctors show in their certificates of death the primary and the secondary causes of death. The fact that a great many of the death certificates addressed to the Board are drawn up by clergymen is a deplorable state of affairs and altogether contrary to the spirit of the law. It is manifest that physicians alone are fitted to give the requisite information in the majority of cases, inasmuch as the diagnosis of a disease calls for very intimate knowledge of medicine, which members of the clergy cannot be expected to possess.

We admit that it is difficult for a priest to refuse a service to his parishioners and that it may happen, in some exceptional cases, that he has to draw up a certificate of death; but this should be the exception and not the general rule. Moreover, clergymen with their own consent, take upon themselves a very thankless task, of which they can easily rid themselves. They have only to cause the law to be complied with, as some of them do already and no one would reasonably dream of blaming them, since they are not the authors of said laws.

But there is another reason which leads us, above all, to beg them to have the law respected and to require certificates of death under the attending physician's responsibility, it is that, without this responsibility, these documents, while being truthful as regards figures, lose their value immensely and that our statistics, which are intended to inform and interest, no longer in that case possess the same interest for an intelligent public, for whose information and benefit they are compiled.

We trust therefore that clergymen will understand the necessity there is to transmit to us certificates of death prepared by physicians.

We also avail ourselves of the occasion to tender to the reverend members of the clergy our acknowledgments and respectful thanks for their zealous cooperation and disinterestedness.

L. J. H. ROY,

Recorder of Vital Statistics.

Montreal, January, 1897.

The method of obtaining the vapour from formalin by means of a "regenerator" has given much more uniform results as far as the apparatus is concerned. Most of these work fairly well and will give good results if one is only careful to use about 3 or 4 times as large quantities as the makers state to be necessary. The superheating of the vapour to prevent polymerization appears to make a decided difference in the results. This can be done in several ways the commonest being either the use of steam pressure, a calcium chloride solution or simply superheating the vapour in a heated copper coil without using pressure (Taylor method). This latter appears to be the most preferable and economical, but unfortunately the apparatus manufactured for this plan is rather more complicated and expensive than that of the less simple pressure method. It would be a great advantage if the formalin disinfection could be made as simple and easy to improvise as that by sulphur.

In about 50 premises disinfected by formaldehyde by me during the past season there was no instance in which the disease reappeared in the family. It might of course reappear without this being due to the disinfection but if the disinfection was faulty one would expect fresh cases to occur.

The cost of formalin has come down materially during the past year and it now costs only 25 cents per lb. in New-York for the 40 % solution. Where only a surface disinfection is aimed at this can now be obtained by formalin as cheaply as by sulphur. For solutions, $\frac{1}{2}$ % formalin costs just the same per gallon as 1-1000th sublimate solution and is if anything more efficacious. The statement of Le Dentu that a $\frac{1}{2}$ % formalin solution was ten times as efficacious as a 1-1000th sublimate appears exaggerated. In disinfecting by solutions, formalin has the great advantage that instead of its action being limited to the organisms actually in contact with it the vapour or fumes disinfect as well those which are in the neighborhood. This effect can be heightened if the articles are covered by something impermeable like a tarpaulin, after they have been sprinkled. A fine spray can be thrown on mattresses and pillows as an extra precaution while a room is being disinfected. I employ for this purpose a cheap sprinkling pump costing 70 cents and weighing less than a pound, which answers well.

Economy in the amount of formalin can also be effected by using an enclosed space for all articles requiring penetration. I have recently commenced to use for this purpose a covering of enameled duck which can be used in the form of a bag. This forms a chamber which is practically airtight and is large enough to contain all the goods requiring penetration in an ordinary sick-room and at the same time, when rolled up is quite portable and only weighs a few pounds. Whether this will prove as efficient in practice as it has experimentally I am not yet able to say.

As to the employment of sulphur my experience has not been favourable except where it is merely a question of disinfecting surfaces which are not injured by bleaching. By arrangement with Dr. Laberge, Health Officer for Montreal, I was enabled to test the disinfection of 8 dwellings which were fumigated by sulphur using 3 lbs per 1000 cubic feet. Out of 32 test objects exposed, only 2 were disinfected and these had been left freely exposed in a small room in which the sulphur was burned. None of the objects were at all disinfected when they were covered in any way. In some experiments in tightly closed chambers a little penetration was secured but too slight to be of much benefit.

Dyed fabrics I found to be bleached and somewhat corroded by sulphur fumes though not always to a considerable degree. The sulphur fumes tarnished metals. With formalin fumes I have not yet seen any damage done.

The main question appears to be now not whether formalin is an efficient fumigating agent to replace sulphur, (for of that there seems to be no doubt whatever), but rather to what extent it will replace steam methods, where both forms of treatment are available, and when there is sufficient time to allow the fumes to

NOMENCLATURE OF CAUSES OF DEATH.—Continued.

<p>Ulcer of the stomach. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted). Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis. Dysentery. Intestinal parasites. Hernia, intestinal obstructions. Other diseases of the intestine. Icterus. Hydatid tumor of the liver. Cirrhosis of the liver. Biliary calculi. Other diseases of the liver. Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted). Other diseases of the digestive organs (cancer and tubercular diseases excepted). Abscess of the iliac fossa.</p> <p>VI.—DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS AND THEIR ADNEXA.</p> <p>Acute nephritis. Bright's disease. Perinephritis and perinephritic abscess. Renal calculus. Other diseases of the kidneys and adnexa. Vesical calculus. Diseases of the bladder. Uræmia, without known cause Diseases of the male genital organs. Pelvic abscess. Metritis. Uterine hemorrhage (not puerperal). Non-cancerous tumors of uterus. Other diseases of uterus. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary. Other diseases of the female genital organs.</p> <p>VII.—PUERPERAL DISEASES.</p> <p>Accidents of pregnancy. Puerperal hemorrhage. Other accidents of delivery. Puerperal { A. Puerperal septicæmia. septicæmia { B. Puerperal phlebitis. Puerperal metropéritonitis. Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens. Other puerperal accidents (sudden death). Puerperal diseases of the breast.</p> <p>VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.</p> <p>Gangrene. Phlegmon, acute abscess. Other diseases of the skin and its adnexa (cancer excepted).</p> <p>IX.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.</p> <p>Pott's disease. Chronic or cold abscess.</p>	<p>Other diseases of the bones. White swellings. Other diseases { A. Arthritis. of the joints. { B. Others. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.</p> <p>X.—MALFORMATION.</p> <p>Malformation.</p> <p>XI.—STILL-BORN AND INFANTILE DISEASES.</p> <p>Still-born at term. Conge- { A. Due to premature birth. nital { B. At term, lived less than 24 debility. { C. Others (including athrepsis, etc.). Icterus and sclerema. Neglect. Other diseases of infancy (including teething).</p> <p>XII.—OLD AGE.</p> <p>Senile debility.</p> <p>XIII.—DEATHS DUE TO EXTERNAL CAUSES.</p> <p>Suicide or attempt of suicide. { A. by poison. { B. by asphyxia. { C. by strangulation. { D. by drowning. { E. by firearms. { F. by cutting instruments. { G. others.</p> <p>Homicide. Fractures. Other accidental wounds. Burns. { A. by fire. { B. by corrosive substances. Sunstroke and freezing. Accidental drowning. Starved and overworked. Inhalation of poisonous gases (suicide excepted). Other accidental poisons. Other violent deaths.</p> <p>XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.</p> <p>Exhaustion, cachexia. Fever. Dropsey. Asphyxia, cyanosis. Sudden death. Tumors. Ulcers. Syncope. Chirurgical operations. Unknown or unspecified diseases.</p>
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ANNEX A.

Summary of the Vital Statistics

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

NOMENCLATURE OF CAUSES OF DEATH.—Continued.

<p>Ulcer of the stomach. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted). Diarrhœa and gastro-enteritis. Dysentery. Intestinal parasites. Hernia, intestinal obstructions. Other diseases of the intestine. Icterus. Hydatid tumor of the liver. Cirrhosis of the liver. Biliary calculi. Other diseases of the liver. Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted). Other diseases of the digestive organs (cancer and tubercular diseases excepted). Abscess of the iliac fossa.</p> <p>VI.—DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS AND THEIR ADNEXA.</p> <p>Acute nephritis. Bright's disease. Perinephritis and perinephritic abscess. Renal calculus. Other diseases of the kidneys and adnexa. Vesical calculus. Diseases of the bladder. Uræmia, without known cause. Diseases of the male genital organs. Pelvic abscess. Metritis. Uterine hemorrhage (not puerperal). Non-cancerous tumors of uterus. Other diseases of uterus. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary. Other diseases of the female genital organs.</p> <p>VII.—PUERPERAL DISEASES.</p> <p>Accidents of pregnancy. Puerperal hemorrhage. Other accidents of delivery. Puerperal { A. Puerperal septicæmia. septicæmia { B. Puerperal phlebitis. Puerperal metroperitonitis. Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens. Other puerperal accidents (sudden death). Puerperal diseases of the breast.</p> <p>VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.</p> <p>Gangrene. Phlegmon, acute abscess. Other diseases of the skin and its adnexa (cancer excepted).</p> <p>IX.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.</p> <p>Pott's disease. Chronic or cold abscess.</p>	<p>Other diseases of the bones. White swellings. Other diseases { A. Arthritis. of the joints. { B. Others. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.</p> <p>X.—MALFORMATION.</p> <p>Malformation.</p> <p>XI.—STILL-BORN AND INFANTILE DISEASES.</p> <p>Still-born at term. Conge- { A. Due to premature birth. nital { B. At term, lived less than 24 debility. { C. Others (including athrepsis, etc.). Icterus and sclerema. Neglect. Other diseases of infancy (including teething).</p> <p>XII.—OLD AGE.</p> <p>Senile debility.</p> <p>XIII.—DEATHS DUE TO EXTERNAL CAUSES.</p> <p>Suicide or attempt of suicide. { A. by poison. { B. by asphyxia. { C. by strangulation. { D. by drowning. { E. by firearms. { F. by cutting instruments. { G. others.</p> <p>Homicide. Fractures. Other accidental wounds. Burns. { A. by fire. { B. by corrosive substances. Sunstroke and freezing. Accidental drowning. Starved and overworked. Inhalation of poisonous gases (suicide excepted). Other accidental poisons. Other violent deaths.</p> <p>XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.</p> <p>Exhaustion, cachexia. Fever. Dropsy. Asphyxia, cyanosis. Sudden death. Tumors. Ulcers. Syncope. Chirurgical operations. Unknown or unspecified diseases.</p>
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ANNEX A.

Summary of the Vital Statistics

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

ANNEX A.

SUMMARY OF THE VITAL

COUNTY.	Population in 1896	MARRIAGES.		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
		Total.	Marriage- rate among marriage- able per- sons. (a)	Total.	Rate per 1000 of population.	Total.	Rate per 1000 of population.
Argenteuil	13,410	88	The rate has been made out for the whole Province only (See next page.)	308	22.86	143	10.61
Arthabaska (vide Drummond)							
Bagot	21,960	141		851	38.75	389	17.71
Beauce	40,280	343		2,020	50.14	730	18.12
Beauharnois	17,055	134		720	42.21	365	21.40
Bellechasse	18,960	119		842	44.40	390	20.56
Berthier	19,040	99		801	42.06	376	19.74
Bonaventure	15,555	83		614	39.47	245	15.75
Brome	14,260	56		268	18.79	136	9.53
Chambly	12,175	69		468	38.43	229	18.80
Champlain	30,375	220		1,355	44.60	596	19.62
Charlevoix	19,665	135		917	46.63	406	20.64
Châteauguay	13,609	91		472	34.70	195	14.32
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	41,775	244		1,592	38.10	596	14.26
Compton	19,620	114		648	33.02	247	12.58
Deux-Montagnes	14,625	67		517	35.35	317	21.67
Dorchester	19,120	127		716	37.44	344	17.99
Drummond & Arthabaska	46,300	288		1,641	35.50	671	14.49
Gaspé	22,620	160		964	42.61	419	18.51
Hochelaga	60,625	380		2,491	41.10	1,600	26.39
Huntingdon	13,800	76		367	26.59	127	9.20
Iberville	10,750	73		353	32.83	189	17.58
Jacques-Cartier	14,680	74		621	42.30	392	26.70
Joliette	22,440	152		976	43.49	489	21.79
Kamouraska	18,550	127		824	44.42	539	29.05
Laprairie	10,620	76		467	43.97	267	25.14
L'Assomption	12,900	94		556	43.10	328	25.42
Laval	9,430	60		405	42.94	283	30.01
Lévis	25,000	141		994	39.60	589	23.56
L'Islet	13,280	98		547	41.18	237	17.84
Lotbinière	20,600	120		853	41.40	443	21.50
Maskinongé	17,945	127		732	40.79	392	21.84
Mégantic	24,135	127		823	34.09	305	12.63
Missisquoi	18,970	88		404	21.29	184	9.69
Montcalm	11,715	74		487	41.57	265	22.62

(a) The marriage-rate has been calculated from the number of marriageable persons (persons between 15 and 60 years of age and not already married) and not from the total population without taking age and civil condition into consideration.

ANNEX A.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1896.

COUNTY.	Population in 1896	MARRIAGES.		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
		Total.	Marriage- rate among marriage- able per- sons. (a)	Total.	Rate per 1000 of population.	Total.	Rate per 1000 of population.
Montmagny	13,860	102	The rate has been made out for the whole Province only. <i>1896</i>	601	43.35	335	24.17
Montmorency	12,275	76		534	43.50	310	25.27
Napierville	9,890	55		383	38.32	159	16.09
Nicolet	29,915	201		1,303	43.55	600	20.05
Ottawa County	66,950	403		2,554	38.14	808	12.06
Pontiac	23,220	108		628	27.04	221	9.51
Portneuf	26,155	191		1,154	44.12	498	19.04
Quebec County	19,130	141		795	41.55	517	27.02
Richelieu	21,975	113		820	37.31	446	20.29
Richmond & Wolfe	34,345	224		1,256	36.57	460	13.39
Rimouski	33,225	224		1,594	47.97	703	21.15
Rouville	14,830	98		528	35.60	281	18.94
Shefford	23,278	138		957	41.11	345	14.82
Sherbrooke	16,470	85		326	19.79	356	21.61
Soulanges	9,300	58		423	45.48	218	23.44
Stanstead	19,543	100		438	22.41	186	9.51
St. Hyacinthe	21,870	141		885	40.46	584	26.70
St. Jean	12,290	59		408	33.19	180	14.64
St. Maurice	11,876	102		540	45.46	225	18.94
Témiscouata	25,810	189		1,203	46.60	567	21.96
Terrebonne	23,138	171		1,213	52.42	570	24.63
Vaudreuil	8,975	76		346	38.55	173	19.27
Verchères	12,172	65		558	45.84	315	25.87
Wolfe (vide Richmond)							
Yamaska	15,540	136		939	60.42	459	29.53
Three-Rivers, city	8,600	84		355	41.27	181	21.04
Quebec, city	63,432	414		2,346	36.98	1,325	20.88
Montreal, city	262,106	1,795		8,938	34.10	6,559	25.02
For the Province	1,545,999	10,014	31.48	59,642	38.57	31,004	20.05

(a) The marriage rate has been calculated from the number of marriageable persons (persons between 15 and 60 years of age and not already married) and not from the total population without taking age and civil condition into consideration.

ANNEX B.

DEATHS
DURING THE YEAR 1896

DIVIDED

BY CAUSES OF DEATH, AGES, SEXES, NATIONALITIES
AND MONTHS.

The complete nomenclature will be found following the report of the Recorder of Vital Statistics.
In these tables we omit reproducing titles opposite which no deaths
have been recorded during the year.

ANNEX B.

DEATHS
DURING THE YEAR 1896

DIVIDED

BY CAUSES OF DEATH, AGES, SEXES, NATIONALITIES
AND MONTHS.

The complete nomenclature will be found following the report of the Recorder of Vital Statistics.

In these tables we omit reproducing titles opposite which no deaths
have been recorded during the year.

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.													
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	?	M.	F.	?	French Canadians	English Canadians	Strangers.	?	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	10	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Typhoid fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria or Croup	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	6	7	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Influenza	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cholera nostras	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purulent and septicæmic infection	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis. { of the lungs	10	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	4	6	6	6	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
{ of the meninges	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer } of the stomach or liver	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ others	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simple meningitis	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis without known cause	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile convulsions	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Endocarditis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart.	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the larynx and of the thyroid gland.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute bronchitis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asthma and pulmonary emphysema	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ulcer of the stomach	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over			M.	F.	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	12	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cancer { of the mouth.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ of the stomach or liver.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ of other parts.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Rheumatism.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Exophthalmic goitre.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Encephalitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Simple meningitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Paralysis without known cause.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Infantile convulsions.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Organic diseases of the heart.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hemorrhages.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diseases of the larynx and of the thyroid gland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Acute bronchitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Chronic bronchitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pneumonia.....	18	2	2	4	4	1	2	2	1	7	5	1	18	4	3	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	
Pleurisy.....	6	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Asthma and pulmonary emphysema.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diseases of the stomach (not specified).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis.....	30	43	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	13	1	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	10	2	1	1	
Hernia, intestinal obstructions.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Icterus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other diseases of the liver.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted).....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Acute nephritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Metritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other diseases of the uterus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Accidents of delivery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF BAGOT.

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF BAGOT.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY			MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 40	40 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	?	M	F	?	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	9	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	5	4	...	9	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage
Softening of the brain
Paralysis without known cause
Epilepsy
Infantile convulsions
Other diseases of the nervous system
Endocarditis
Organic diseases of the heart
Diseases of the arteries, aneurism, &c.
Hemorrhages
Diseases of the larynx and of the thyroid gland
Acute bronchitis
Chronic bronchitis
Pneumonia
Pleurisy
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy.
Asthma and pulmonary emphysema
Diseases of the stomach (not specified)
Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis
Dysentery
Other diseases of the intestine.
Diseases of the liver (not specified)
Inflammatory peritonitis (periperal excepted)
Bright's disease
Diseases of the bladder
Uremia, without known cause
Puerperal hemorrhage
Other accidents of delivery

Puerperal metropertinitis	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2</
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DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF BEAUCÉ.

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF BEAUCE.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.							SEX.		NATIONALITY			MONTHS.											
										French Canadians	English Canadians	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over																
TOTAL.	26	24	24	34	25	5	1	4	3	11	15	11	2	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exophthalmic goitre.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anæmia, chlorosis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simple meningitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hydrocephalus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis without known cause.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General paralysis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile convulsions.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chorea.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hemorrhages.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute bronchitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic bronchitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pleurisy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asthma and pulmonary emphysema.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the mouth, pharynx and œsophagus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ulcer of the stomach.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the stomach.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhœa and gastro-enteritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hernia, intestinal obstructions.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Icterus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the liver.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF BEAUCE.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	TOTAL.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	?	M	F	French Canadians	English Canadians	Strangers	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Exophthalmic goitre.....	1	1									1		1														
Anemia, chlorosis.....	2											1															
Encephalitis.....	2										2		2														
Simple meningitis.....	5	1	2								5		5														
Hydrocephalus.....	1																										
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage.....	1																										
Paralysis without known cause.....	20	1				3	4	11			8	12	20			2	1		3	2	1		2	2	1	4	1
General paralysis.....	2							2			2		2														
Epilepsy.....	3	2	1								3		3														
Infantile convulsions.....	1																										
Chorea.....	1																										
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	19	2	4	1	1	1					9	10	19			1	2		2	1	3		1	1	2	4	2
Organic diseases of the heart.....	23			1	1	2	7	12			10	13	23			3	1	2	1	2	1	2		1	3	2	3
Hemorrhages.....	4	1	2								2	2	4														
Acute bronchitis.....	3							3			3		3														
Chronic bronchitis.....	2												2														
Broncho-pneumonia.....	26	2	4	1	3	4	2	5	5		15	11	25			4	2	3	1	1				1	4	5	5
Pneumonia.....	7		1	1	1	2	1				4	3	7														
Pleurisy.....	3	1										3	3														
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy.....	1																										
Asthma and pulmonary emphysema.....	1																										
Diseases of the mouth, pharynx and œsophagus.....	1																										
Ulcer of the stomach.....	1																										
Other diseases of the stomach.....	4	2		2							2	2	4														
Diarrhœa and gastro-enteritis.....	10	9	1					3			6	44	10	4		1	3	5	2	11	20	33	19	10	7	2	2
Dysentery.....	11	9	2								5	6	11														
Hernia, intestinal obstructions.....	4										3	1	4														
Icterus.....	1										1		1														
Other diseases of the liver.....	5							2			3	2	5														

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.—Continued.

(City of Valleyfield included.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.							SEX.	NATIONALITY			MONTHS.													
	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.	M.	F.	?	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	50	45	5	28	3	22	2	11	28	3	2	46	5	4	1	1	1	2	3	7	10	8	6	1	1
Cholera nostras	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purulent and septicemic infection	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	17	1	2	3	5	6	1	1	9	8	3	17	3	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis { of the lungs.....	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
{ of the peritoneum.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ of other organs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scrofula	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diabetes	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simple meningitis.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	12	9	1	18	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Softening of the brain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis without known cause	7	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General paralysis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile convulsions	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	7	1	5	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the larynx and of the thyroid gland	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	10	1	20	3	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Acute bronchitis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic bronchitis.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia	13	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	1	16	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gangrene of the lung	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the stomach (not specified)	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis ..	50	45	5	28	3	22	2	11	28	3	2	46	5	4	1	1	1	2	3	7	10	8	6	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

[illegible]

Typhoid fever.....	5	2	1	1				3	2		5	....	1	2	....	1	....
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	1	1				1	1		1	....	1	....	1	....	1
Whooping cough.....	3	1	9					3			3	....	1	....	1	....	1
Diphtheria or Croup	24	28	4					14	10		24	....	4	5	3	1	1
Influenza	6	3	3					3	3		6	....	1	1	....	1	2
Anthrax.....	1	1	1					1			1	....	1	....	1	....	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	1	1					1			1	....	1	....	1	....	1
{ of the lungs.....	33	1	3	9	13	4	1	14	19		32	1	....	2	3	4	1
{ of the meninges.....	1	1	1					1			1	....	1	....	1	....	1
{ of other organs.....	1	1	1					1			1	....	1	....	1	....	1
general.....	3	1	1	1				1	2		3	....	1	....	1	....	2
Scrofula.....	2	1	1					1	1		2	....	1	....	1	....	1
{ of the stomach or liver.....	2	1	1					1			2	....	1	....	1	....	1
Cancer { of the intestin or rectum	2	1	1					2			2	....	1	....	1	....	1
{ others	2	1	1					1	1		2	....	1	....	1	....	1
Anæmia, chlorosis.....	2	1	1					1			2	....	1	....	1	....	1
Simple meningitis	8	2	3					2	5		8	....	1	2	....	1	2

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF BERTHIER.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	M	F	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis without known cause	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General paralysis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other forms of mental alienation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile convulsions.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pericarditis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	8	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Diseases of the lymphatic system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hemorrhages	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute bronchitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Chronic bronchitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Broncho-pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pleurisy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Diseases of the mouth, pharynx and œsophagus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ulcers of the stomach	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other diseases of the stomach	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Diarrhœa and gastro-enteritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	28	62	62	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the liver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bright's disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uræmia without known cause	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Metritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non puerperal hemorrhage of uterus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non cancerous tumor of uterus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.													
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	?	M.	F.	?	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	?	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the larynx and of the thyroid gland.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute bronchitis	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the stomach (not specified).....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis ..	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intestinal parasites	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hernia, intestinal obstructions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the intestines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted) ..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bright's disease.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the bladder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidents of delivery	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pott's disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Still-born, at term	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Due to premature birth.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital debility {	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
At term, lived less than 24 hours.....	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others. Athrepsis	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senile debility	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidental wounds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidental drowning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown or unspecified diseases.....	9	27	8	5	1	3	1	2	7	36	29	25	36	44	10	3	6	9	7	7	5	5	8	7	10	9	10
	245																										

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF BROME.

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF BROME.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.							SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	6 to 15	16 to 25	26 to 45	46 to 60	61 and over	M	F	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Still-born at term	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Congenital debility {	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ At term, lived less than 24 hours	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Others. Athrepsis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of infancy	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Senile debility	3	1	2	...	...	...	6	3	3	1	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidental wounds	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown or unspecified diseases	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF CHAMBLY.

Typhoid fever	5	...	2	2	1	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria or (roup)	17	1	8	7	1	...	...	10	7	14	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	2
Influenza	9	...	1	1	3	...	...	3	6	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ of the lungs	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ of the meninges	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ general	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ of the stomach or liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ of the female genital organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.							SEX.	NATIONALITY.	MONTHS.															
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70			70 and over.	M	F	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria or Croup ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Influenza	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ of the lungs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ of the peritoneum.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ of other organs.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scrofula	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ of the mouth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ of the stomach or liver ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ others	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diabetes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hydrocephalus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Softening of the brain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis without known cause	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General paralysis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile convulsions.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tetanus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pericarditi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Endocarditis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the larynx and of the thyroid gland.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	?	M	F.		French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	6	13	3	8	2	1	1	1	2	2	8	2	13	13	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria or Croup	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Influenza	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of the lungs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer { of the stomach or liver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" others	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anæmia, chlorosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simple meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Softening of the brain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis without known cause	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile convulsions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic bronchitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pleurisy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the stomach, not specified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhœa and gastro-enteritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hernia, intestinal obstructions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the intestine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the liver (not specified)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the kidneys and adnexa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal hemorrhage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF CHATEAUGUAY.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.			NATIONALITY			MONTHS.											
	Total.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	?	M.	F.	?	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Acute bronchitis.	3	2							1		2		1	2		1	1											
Pneumonia	6	1	2			1		1			3		3		6		2			2								
Asthma and pulmonary emphysema	1																											
Diseases of the stomach (not specified)	5	2	1								1		4	4	1					2								
Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis	8	8									4	4		7	1					1		1	2	3				
Dysentery	3	2									1		2	3														
Intestinal parasites.. ..	1																											
Hernia, intestinal obstructions	2	1									2			2														
Diseases of the liver (not specified)	2										1			1														
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted) ..	2										1																	
Bright's disease.	2										1					2												
Puerperal metropertonitis.....	5	1				4								4	1													
Gangrene	1										1																	
Still-born at term	5										4			3	2													
Congenital debility { Due to premature birth	4										1																	
{ At term, lived less than 24 hours	1										1																	
{ Others. Athrepsis	1										7		4			3												
Other diseases of infancy	3	3									2	1		3														
Senile debility.....	14							14			6	8		9	5		1		2					2				2
Accidental wounds.....	2										2			2														
Accidental drowning.....	4										4			3	1													2
Exhaustion ; cachexia	4										2			4	1													
Dropsy	2																											
Sudden death	1																											
Chirurgical operations.....	1																											
Unknown or unspecified diseases.....	14	6	1	1				2			8	6		11	3													1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.							SEX.	NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.													
	11 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	?	M	F	?	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	23	9	38	33	5	1	...	11	11	1	23	9	1	1	4	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	1
Congenital debility {	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At term, lived less than 24 hours	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others. Athrepsis	38	33	5	...	...	...	...	21	17	...	38	38	...	3	3	6	2	2	2	4	4	3	2	3	3
Other diseases of infancy	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	...	22	...	...	1	1	4	3	2	...	1	3	2	1	3	1
Senile debility	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide by strangulation.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidental wounds	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidental drowning	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exhaustion ; cachexia	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia, cyanosis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumors	15	13	7	1	2	2	39	36	24	9	15	...	...	16	14	21	17	9	1	13	18	10	7	5	10
Unknown or unspecified diseases	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF COMPTON.

Less Municipalities of Auckland, Clifton East and West, for which no returns were received.

Typhoid fever	3						1	2		3														
Measles	1									1														
Scarlet fever	2						1	1		2														
Whooping cough	11	7	4				5	6		8	3						2	1		1	2			4
Diphtheria or Croup	2						1	1		1														

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF COMPTON.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.	NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.													
	Total.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	M.	F.	?	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Burns	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidental drowning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exhaustion ; cachexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dropsy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown and unspecified diseases	46	29	7	1	3	1	4	1	21	25	1	1	37	9	1	5	7	3	4	2	5	4	3	2	5	5
	247																									

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF DEUX-MONTAGNES.

	AGE.				SEX.	NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.																	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	M.	F.	?	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Typhoid fever	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria or Croup	51	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	29	22	1	1	50	1	1	4	6	5	2	5	2	1	3	6	7	4
Influenza	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purulent and septicaemic infection	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	19	3	6	8	1	1	1	1	7	12	1	1	17	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ of the lungs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ of other organs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ general	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scrofula	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer of the mouth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diabetes	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exophthalmic goitre	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anæmia, chlorosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	11 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	M	F	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.				
TOTAL.	23	9	33	5	1	1	11	11	1	23	38	1	4	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	1	3	3				
Congenital debility {	9	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
At term, lived less than 24 hours	38	33	5	1	1	1	21	17	1	38	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	4	4	3	2	3				
Others. Athrepsis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Other diseases of infancy	22	1	1	1	1	1	9	13	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Senile debility	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Suicide by strangulation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Accidental wounds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Burns	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Accidental drowning	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Exhaustion ; cachexia	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Dropsy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Asphyxia, cyanosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Tumors	15	13	7	1	2	2	36	24	9	15	1	1	16	14	21	17	9	11	13	18	10	7	5				
Unknown or unspecified diseases	554																										

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF COMPTON.

Less Municipalities of Auckland, Clifton East and West, for which no returns were received.

Typhoid fever	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	11	7	4	1	1	1	5	6	1	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	1
Whooping cough	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF DRUMMOND.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.												
	AGE.										SEX.		French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	?	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	?	M	F	?																
TOTAL.	2	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria or Croup	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Influenza.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purulent and septicæmic infection.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis { of the lungs.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ general.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer { of the stomach or liver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ others	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diabetes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anæmia, chlorosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simple meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Progressive locomotor ataxia and myelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Softening of the brain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis without known cause	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General paralysis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile convulsions.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pericarditis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic bronchitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF GASPÉ.—Continued.

Less the Municipalities of Havre-Aubert and Havre-aux-Maisons for which no returns were received.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	TOTAL.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	M	F		French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
analysis without known cause	4	4						4		4			4														
Infantile convulsions	1	1																									
Other diseases of the nervous system	6	3								4	2			6				3			3	1					
Organic diseases of the heart.....	18			1	1	2	4	4		6	7		11	2			1	2			3	3	1	2			1
Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, &c.	1																										
Acute bronchitis	1	1																									1
Chronic bronchitis.....	35		5	2	9	4	10	4	1	24	11		26	9			2	4	7	5	1	1			3	2	4
Pneumonia.....	6							1	3	6			2	4					1	2	1						5
Pleurisy	1																										
Diseases of the stomach (not specified).....	4	3								3			4														1
Diarrhea and gastro-enteritis.....	1																										
Intestinal parasites	2									2																	1
Hernia, intestinal obstructions	1																										
Other diseases of the intestine	7		2	1	1	1				3	4		6	1													2
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted).....	1																										
Diseases of kidneys and adnexa	1																										
Metritis	1																										
Cysts and other tumors of the ovary	1																										
Accidents of delivery	6			1							6		5														
Puerperal metropertinitis	3			1	2					3			3														
Diseases of the skin and its adnexa (cancer excepted).....	1																										
Still-born at term.	13									10	1	2	10	3			2	3		3	2						1
Cong- { Due to premature birth.....	1									1																	
nital { At term, lived less than 24 hours	3									2	1		3	2													2
debility. { Others. Athrepsis.....	9								9	5	4		6	3													1
Senile debility.....	4		2	1						3	1		2														1
Accidental wounds.....	4																										1

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA.

Cities of St-Henri and of Ste-Cunégonde included.

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA.—(Continued.)

Cities of St. Henry and of St. Cunégonde included.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.							SEX.	NATIONALITY.				MONTHS.												
	AGE.								French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.																	M	F	?
Total.	?	M	F	?																					
Progressive locomotor ataxia and myelitis	1						1	1																	
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage	31	4				3	5	17	14																
Softening of the brain	4					2	7	4																	
Paralysis without known cause	10					1	9	6	4																
General paralysis	20					1	8	12	8																
Other forms of mental alienation	15					8	3	7	8																
Epilepsy	10					4	2	5	5																
Infantile convulsions	43	30	13					24	19																
Other diseases of the nervous system	15	6	1			4	3	9	6																
Pericarditis	2							2																	
Endocarditis	3					2		1																	
Organic diseases of the heart	4					2	5	28	21																
Angina pectoris	2					1		1																	
Diseases of the arteries, aneurism, etc.	1					1																			
Embolism	1																								
Hemorrhages	6	1				3	1	5	1																
Diseases of the nasal fossæ	1							1																	
Diseases of the larynx and of the thyroid gland	15	3	10					8	7																
Acute bronchitis	20	11	16	2				16	13																
Chronic bronchitis	4	2						4																	
Broncho-pneumonia	18	7	8					11	7																
Pneumonia	59	23	15			2	4	34	25																
Pleurisy	3					2		2																	
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy	18	6	4			1		7	11																
Asthma and pulmonary emphysema	2							2																	
Diseases of the stomach (not specified)	8	2	1					5	3																
Diarrhœa and gastro-enteritis	268	235	29					141	127																
Dysentery	5	4						4	1																

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.							SEX.		NATIONALITY			MONTHS													
	TOTAL.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	?	M	F	?	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Measles	2	2									2		2													
Whooping cough.....	2	1								1	1		1													
Diphtheria or Croup	3	2								2	1		3													
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	16	1	2	4	6	1				6	10		11	5	1			2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1
of the lungs.																										
Tuberculosis (general)	1										1															
Serofula	2					2								2												
Cancer { of the stomach or liver.....																										
Cancer { others	1																									
Rheumatism	1																									
Hydrocephalus	1																									
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage	3										2			2												
Paralysis without known cause.	1																									
Infantile convulsions.	1																									
Other diseases of the nervous system	12	1	1	2	2	3				7	5		8	4	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart.																										
Hemorrhages	4	1	2							2	2		4				3	1								
Acute bronchitis	8	3								5	3		6	2			2									
Pneumonia	6	5								2	4		5	1								3	1			
Pleurisy	1																									
Diarrhea and gastro-enteritis.....	4	1	1							3	1		1	3					2							
Diseases of the liver (not specified	1																									
inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted)	3																									
Bright's disease	1																									
Diseases of the male genital organs	2	2											2	1												
Accidents of delivery	1																									
Malformation	12									10	2		9	3				1	3	1		1	1	1	1	2
Still-born at term																										

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF IBERVILLE.—Continued.

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF JACQUES-CARTIER.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2
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[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF JACQUES-CARTIER.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.	NATIONALITY.	MONTHS.																	
	70 and over										M	F	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	1	2						3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
TOTAL.	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	4	5	1							1									
Senile debility																												
Fractures																												
Other accidental wounds																												
Accidental drowning																												
Exhaustion, cachexia																												
Dropsy																												
Sudden death																												
Unknown or unspecified diseases,	6	5						4	2		6										3							2
	392																											

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

Typhoid fever	5	1	1	1	2				1	4	5							2	1					
Whooping cough																								
Diphtheria or Croup	41	1	23	6	1				18	21	2	41		8	8	3	2	1	2	3	1	3	2	4
Influenza	12	2	7	1					4	8		12		2	4	5	1							
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1								1															
Tuberculosis { of the lungs	38	2	1	6	9	5	1		12	24	36			3	5	4	2	4	4		3	2	6	3
{ of the meninges	1																							
Cancer { of the stomach or liver	4								4		4													
{ of the female genital organs	1								1															
Cancer { others	4								3	1	3													
Rheumatism	2								2		2													
Gout	1								1		1													
Anæmia, chlorosis	0		3	2					1	5	6													

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.							SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	M	F	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL	12	3	4	1	1	1	1	7	5	12	2	9	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dropsy.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Asphyxia, cyanosis.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sudden death.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ulcers.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syncope.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown or unspecified diseases.....	12	3	4	1	1	1	1	7	5	12	2	9	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
489																								

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Typhoid fever.....	6	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles.....	20	3	13	4	1	1	1	9	11	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever.....	22	2	10	10	1	1	1	17	9	22	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria or Croup.....	93	4	5	33	5	1	1	49	44	90	3	5	7	4	6	9	3	4	8	1	10	16	1	1
Influenza.....	37	1	24	7	1	1	1	18	19	37	37	5	5	3	6	2	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	1
Erysipelas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis { of the lungs.....	32	2	2	9	2	3	1	13	19	32	32	2	1	3	3	2	4	2	3	4	2	3	1	1
{ of the peritoneum.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ of the stomach or liver.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer { of the intestine or rectum.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ others.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis without known cause.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tetanus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Other diseases of the nervous system		12	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF LAPRAIRIE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Age.								SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.												
	Age.								SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.												
	Age.								SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	?	M.	F.	?	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	20	4	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	16	1	...	4	5	1	3	3	1	...	1	...	2	2
Measles	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough	39	2	21	15	1	...	...	...	...	23	16	...	37	2	...	6	8	5	2	1	...	1	3	4	5	4
Diphtheria or Croup	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera nostras	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purulent and septicaemic infection.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	15	1	2	5	6	1	...	...	...	6	9	...	15	...	...	7	1	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	2
of the lungs	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis { of other organs.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
general	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocephalus	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Softening of the brain	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis without known cause	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile convulsions	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of the nervous system	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pericarditis	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endocarditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic diseases of the heart	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemorrhages	1	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	11	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute bronchitis	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic bronchitis	11	5	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	11	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF L'ASSOMPTION.

1117

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.	NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.															
										M.	F.	?	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.																				?
TOTAL.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria or Croup	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Influenza	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purulent and septicæmic infection	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis { general.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
of the lungs.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer { of the stomach or liver.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
of others.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anæmia, chlorosis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simple meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis without known cause.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mental alienation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile convulsions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pericarditis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Angina pectoris.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hæmorrhages	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute bronchitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic bronchitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF LAVAL.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.	NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
										M.	F.	?	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	?	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	?																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
TOTAL.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF LÉVIS.—Continued.

(Town of Lévis included.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX	NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.														
										M.	F.	?	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.								January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	48	42	16	16	5	9	1	1	19	29	1	46	2	?	3	4	4	1	2	3	5	7	9	5	1		
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
{ of the lungs	48	4	2	16	5	9	1	1	19	29	1	46	2	?	3	4	4	1	2	3	5	7	9	5	1		
{ of the meninges	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Tuberculosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
{ of the peritoneum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
{ of other organs	7	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	5	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
{ general	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Scrofula	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
{ of the stomach or liver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
{ of the female genital organs	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Cancer	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
{ of the breast	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
{ others	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Rheumatism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Anæmia chlorosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Encephalitis	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Simple meningitis	26	9	0	5	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	26	1	1	1	3	1	2	4	4	1	3	2	3	1		
Hydrocephalus	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Paralysis without known cause	15	1	1	1	3	7	4	1	7	1	1	14	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Epilepsy	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Infantile convulsions	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Other diseases of the nervous system	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Endocarditis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Organic diseases of the heart	29	5	3	5	13	1	1	1	17	1	1	28	1	1	2	3	2	1	4	1	2	4	3	3	1		
Hemorrhages ...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Diseases of the larynx and of the thyroid gland..	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Acute bronchitis	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

[illegible]

58*

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.	NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.														
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over		M	F	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	?	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL	5	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	2		9	9	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	2		9	9	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simple meningitis	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	7	2		9	9	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	4		4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Softening of the brain	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis without known cause	21	1	1	1	1	1	3	16	10	11		19	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	1	3
Infantile convulsions	8	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	5		8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Tetanus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4		6	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart	20	1	1	1	3	4	7	5	11	9		18	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	3
Diseases of the larynx and of the thyroid gland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute bronchitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic bronchitis	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2		5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	30	5	2	1	3	5	8	1	17	13		28	2	1	1	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	3	2	2
Pleurisy	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4		5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asthma and pulmonary emphysema	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the stomach (not specified)	9	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	5	4		9	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis	36	29	4	1	1	1	1	1	16	20		35	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	4	2	3	2	1	2	2
Dysentery	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hernia, intestinal obstructions	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the intestine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the liver (not specified)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vesical calculi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uremia without known cause	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uterine hemorrhage (not puerperal)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidents of delivery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF MASKINONGÉ.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY		MONTHS											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	?	M	F	?	French Canadians	English Canadians	Strangers	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
TOTAL.																										
Rheumatism	1									1			1													
Diabetes	1																									
Anæmia, chlorosis.	1																									
Encephalitis	2																									
Simple meningitis ..	7	3	3							4	3															
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage.	2	1	1	1	3		2			3	5															
Softening of the brain	1																									
Paralysis without known cause ..	10		1				2	7		4	6															
Epilepsy	3									2	1															
Infantile convulsions	7	3	4							5	2															
Other diseases of the nervous system ..	2		2							5																
Organic diseases of the heart	13		2	4	3	4				5	8															
Angina pectoris																										
Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc.																										
Hemorrhages ..	3	2	1								3															
Diseases of the larynx and of the thyroid gland ..																										
Acute bronchitis	7	3	3							5	2															
Chronic bronchitis	8	1								2	3															
Broncho-pneumonia	18	3	3	1	2	3	4			1	7															
Pneumonia	5									4	1															
Pleurisy																										
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy	6	1	2							3	3															
Diseases of the stomach (not specified).	5	1	1							2	3															
Diarrhea and gastro-enteritis ..	5	47	3							25	26															
Icterus																										
Biliary calculi																										
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted) ..	6	1	2				2			2	4															
Abscess of the iliac fossa																										
Diseases of the bladder	1																									

	12	7	10	9	2	12	2	4	1	1	1	2
Still-born at term.....	12	7	1	10	6	12	1	1	1	1	1	2
{ Due to premature birth.....	7	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ At term, lived less than 24 hours.....	5	1	4	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital debility.....	35	32	3	19	16	35	3	4	9	5	4	3
Others. Athrepsis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Icterus and sclerema.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Senile debility.....	1	1	2	9	12	1	3	2	1	1	3	2
Fractures.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other accidental wounds.....	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burns.....	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidental drowning.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidental poisoning.....	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exhaustion, cachexia.....	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dropsy.....	7	1	4	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	2
Syncope.....	5	2	1	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown or unspecified diseases.....	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF MÉGANTIC.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.	NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
										M	F	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over							January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
TOTAL	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Congenital debility	Due to premature birth.....		Others. Athrepsis.....	At term, lived less than 24 hours.
	At term, lived less than 24 hours.	Others. Athrepsis.....		
Icterus and sclerema.....	17	17	17	17
Senile debility.....	14	14	14	14
Fractures.....	1	1	1	1
Burns.....	1	1	1	1
Stroke.....	1	1	1	1
Accidental drowning.....	1	1	1	1
Accidental poisoning.....	4	4	4	4
Exhaustion, cachexia.....	1	1	1	1
Fever.....	2	2	2	2
Dropsy.....	40	13	2	19
Unknown or unspecified diseases.....	305			

DEATHS OF 1896—COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.	NATIONALITY			MONTHS.												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	M.	F.	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid fever.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria or Croup.....	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Influenza.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cholera nostras.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purulent and septicæmic infection.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	13	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	6	7	7	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
of the stomach, or liver.....	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer { of the breast.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" others.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exophthalmic goitre.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simple meningitis.....	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hydrocephalus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage.....	11	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	4	6	7	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis without known cause.....	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General paralysis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile convulsions.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart.....	14	1	1	1	1	2	10	1	6	8	11	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Diseases of the lymphatic system.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hemorrhages.....	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the larynx and of the thyroid gland.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute bronchitis.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia.....	11	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	8	3	7	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Pleurisy.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF MONTCALM.—Continued.

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF MONTMAGNY.

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF MONTMAGNY.—(Continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE				SEX.		NATIONALITY			MONTHS.											
					M.	F.	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.													
TOTAL.	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the intestine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the liver (not specified).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the bladder.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uterine hemorrhage (non puerperal).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidents of delivery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal metritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gangrene.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the skin and its adnexa (cancer excepted).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pott's disease.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malformation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Still-born at term.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital { At term, lived less than 24 hours.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
debility. { Others, Athrepsis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of infancy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senile debility.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidental wounds.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burns. { by fire.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ by corrosive substances.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidental drowning.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exhaustion; cachexia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dropsy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sudden death.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chirurgical operations.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown or unspecified diseases.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.							SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.												
	AGE.							SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.												
	0 to 1	1 to 3	3 to 13	13 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	M	F	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the skin and its adnexa (cancer excepted)...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Still-born at term	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital debility.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Due to premature birth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ At term, lived less than 24 hours	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ Others. Athrepsis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Icterus and sclerema	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of infancy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senile debility	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fractures	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other accidental wounds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exhaustion; cachexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dropsy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown or unspecified diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	30	17	7	2	1	2	1	1	18	12	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	310																								

DEATHS OF 1896.—CITY OF MONTREAL.

Typhoid fever	54	5	9	21	7	2	31	23	27	24	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	8	4	4	9	6	7
Measles	40	5	32	3	...	...	...	...	18	22	37	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	...	12	16
Scarlet fever	40	1	25	12	1	...	...	...	23	17	18	2	1	12	3	1	2	3	4	3	1	1	1	5	4
Whooping cough	51	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	20	31	43	8	...	3	3	1	5	2	3	2	7	5	2	3	15
Diphtheria or Croup	308	13	20	83	1	...	...	...	150	158	244	60	4	42	24	27	12	15	18	16	24	31	42	41	
Influenza	16	3	2	...	4	1	4	2	3	13	14	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	2
Cholera nostras	5	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1
Mumps	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purulent and septicemic infection	38	12	...	2	4	10	7	2	15	23	16	21	1	...	3	4	3	6	...	3	1	7	2	2	3	

DEATHS OF 1896.—CITY OF MONTREAL.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.	NATIONALITY.	MONTHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
											M	F	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
TOTAL.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

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DEATHS OF 1896.—CITY OF MONTREAL.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.		NATIONALITY			MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	M	F	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Ulcers	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Syncope	10	...	...	1	6	2	1	...	6	4	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2
Chirurgical operations	4	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Unknown or unspecified diseases	47	5	...	2	...	1	138	...	10	730	10	7	30	2	2	3	3	2	5	3	5	7	8	5	2
TOTAL	6559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF NAPIERVILLE.

Typhoid fever.....	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria or Croup	18	2	9	7	...	...	...	...	5	13	8	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Influenza	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera nostras.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ of the lungs	9	1	3	2	3	...	...	...	3	6	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ of the peritoneum.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ of other organs	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ general	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of the breast	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anemia chlorosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Softening of the brain	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis without known cause.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of the nervous system	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF NICOLET.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.	NATIONALITY				MONTHS.												
										M.	F.	French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.																		
Tuberculosis { of the lungs..... { of the meninges..... { general..... Cancer { of the stomach or liver..... { of the intestine or rectum..... { of the breast..... { others..... Rheumatism..... Anæmia chlorosis..... Encephalitis..... Simple meningitis..... Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage..... Paralysis without known cause..... General paralysis..... Infantile convulsions..... Chorea..... Other diseases of the nervous system..... Pericarditis..... Endocarditis..... Organic diseases of the heart..... Hemorrhages..... Acute bronchitis..... Chronic bronchitis..... Broncho-pneumonia..... Pneumonia..... Pleurisy..... Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy..... Asthma and pulmonary emphysema.....	36 1 2 2 1																									

DEATHS OF 1896—COUNTY OF OTTAWA (City of Hull included).

Less the municipalities of Pointe Gatineau for which the returns are incomplete, and the municipalities of Bowman and Villeneuve, July, Lochaber north, Bigelow, Wright and Nomingue, from which no returns were received.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	TOTAL.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	M	F		French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Typhoid fever.....	9	2	2	2	1	2	2	..	..	3	6		9	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Measles.....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..		2	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever.....	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4		2	5	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough.....	6	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3		4	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria or Croup.....	41	7	20	12	1	..	..	..	..	23	18		34	7	..	4	8	4	5	2	1	..	1	7	3	5	..
Influenza.....	13	2	5	2	2	1	1	..	..	5	8		10	3	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Other epidemic diseases.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purulent and septicæmic infection.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis { general.....	52	2	2	3	17	23	2	3	..	2	3		44	8	..	4	7	4	3	4	2	3	1	4	6	7	..
{ of the mouth.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ of the stomach or liver.....	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3		2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
{ of female genital organs.....	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ others.....	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	3		3	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism.....	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..		1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diabetes.....	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anæmia, chlorosis.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simple meningitis.....	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrocephalus.....	1	8	3	3	1	8	7		13	2	..	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	..	9	1	1	2
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage.....	2	1	1	1	2	1		2	1

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DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF PONTIAC.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.							SEX.	NATIONALITY.		MONTHS.											
									French Canadians.	English Canadians.	Strangers.											
	0 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	27	16	1	9	7	15	12	8	19	2	3	5	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	3
Accidental wounds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidental drowning	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exhaustion, cachexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dropsy	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asphyxia, cyanosis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown or unspecified diseases	27	16	1	9	7	15	12	8	19	2	3	5	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	3
	221																					

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

Typhoid fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	9	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	25	2	19	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria or Croup	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Influenza	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purulent and septicemic infection	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	4	2	3	10	24	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
of the lungs	42	2	3	10	24	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
of the meninges	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
of other organs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
general	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer of the stomach, or liver	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
others	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anæmia, chlorosis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.						SEX.	NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.																
								M.	F.	?	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
	Under 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 and over.																					
TOTAL.	64	23	8	2	2	1	522	27	37	..	60	4	..	..	4	4	5	6	3	4	7	9	8	5	6	3
Exhaustion, cachexia	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dropsy	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ulcers	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syncope	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown or unspecified diseases	64	23	8	2	2	1	522	27	37	..	60	4	..	..	4	4	5	6	3	4	7	9	8	5	6	3
498																											

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Typhoid fever	6	...	1	3	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough	5	2	3	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria or Croup	35	0	16	9	...	...	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purulent and septicæmic infection	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	9	3	4	3	17	8	30	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis { of the lungs. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ of the meninges.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ of the peritoneum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer { of the stomach or liver .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ of the skin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other general diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF QUEBEC.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.				SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
					M	F	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	0 to 1	1 to 3	5 to 15	15 to 26																	
TOTAL.	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other accidental wounds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burns	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Exhaustion ; cachexia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dropsy	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sudden death	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Syncope	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown or unspecified diseases	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
517	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—CITY OF QUEBEC—(the municipality of St. Malo included.)

Typhoid fever	13	5	1	4	2	1	8	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles.....	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	4	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	27	17	9	1	1	1	12	15	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	9	8	2	3
Diphtheria or Croup	83	25	26	1	1	1	39	41	82	1	12	10	3	8	8	4	3	14	13	5	1
Influenza	33	23	2	1	1	1	14	21	11	3	2	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purulent and septicæmic infection	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—CITY OF QUEBEC—(the municipality of St. Malo included.)—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.			NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	TOTAL.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 40	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	M.	F.	?	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Ulcer of the stomach	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the stomach.	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	1	9	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis	179	16	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	93	86	2	160	5	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hernia, intestinal obstructions.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the intestine	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Icterus	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cirrhosis of the liver	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the liver	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted)	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute nephritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bright's disease	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the kidneys and adnexa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vesical calculi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the bladder	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the uterus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidents of pregnancy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal septicæmia	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal metropéritonitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Albuminuria and puerperal eclampsia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gangrene	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the skin and its adnexa (cancer excepted) ..	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pott's disease	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the bones	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
White swellings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malformation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Still-born at term	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	18	1	31	8	1	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital { Due to premature birth.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	9	1	11	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
debility. { At term, lived less than 24 hours.....	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	1	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others. Athrepsis.....	147	14	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	58	89	1	04	5	38	9	13	5	2	6	15	19	2	16	8	9	3

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF RICHELIEU.—Continued.

(City of Sorel included.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.	NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
										M.	F.	?	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
TOTAL.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	?																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

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Typhoid fever.....	5	1	2	2		3	2	3	2		4	1	1
Whooping cough.....	3	2				3	3	3		1	1	1
Diphtheria or Croup.....	18	13	5			10	8	16	3	2	5	4	4
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	13	1	1			.....	5	10	5	1	2	1	3
{ of the lungs.....	8	3	1				8	1	2	1	1	2	1
{ of the meninges.....	3						2	1	3		1	1	1
{ of the peritoneum.....	2	1					1	1	1		1	1	1
{ of other organs.....	1		1	2		2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1
Cancer.....	5						.....	1	1				1
Encephalitis.....	2	1	1			1	1	2	4		1	2	
Simple meningitis.....	5	3	1	1			2	1	1		1	2	
Locomotor progressive ataxia and myelitis.....	1					.....			1			1	
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage.....	5		1	3			4	3	2	1	2	1	1
Paralysis without known cause.....	1		1			1		3	2		1	1	1
Infantile convulsions.....	5	4				3	2	2	3		1	1	1
Tetanus.....	1		1			1	.....	1	2		1	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	2	1	1			1	1	2	1		1	1	1
Endocarditis.....	3	1	1			.....	2	1	2		1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart.....	3		1			2	1	2	1		1	1	1
Acute bronchitis.....	6	3	3			4	2	5	1		1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.							SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.												
	AGE.							SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	M.	F.	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Pneumonia.....	1	5	1	1	4	1	5	1	10	1	14	4	...	3	1	3	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	1
Pleurisy.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the stomach (not specified).....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis.....	27	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	21	6	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	5	3	...	...	...	2
Hernia, intestinal obstructions.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of the intestine.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Icterus.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of the liver.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute nephritis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bright's disease.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perinephritis and perinephritic abscess.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal metropertonitis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Still-born at term.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital debility { Due to premature birth. At term, lived less than 24 hours, debility. Others. Athrepsis.....	22	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile debility.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidental wounds.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidental drowning.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exhaustion ; cachexia.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syncope.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown or unspecified diseases.....	16	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	9	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY.				MONTHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	TOTAL.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	M	F	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.		NATIONALITY			MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	M.	F.	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Total.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the intestine	1								1		1			1											
Cirrhosis of the liver	1																								
Other diseases of the liver	5								3	2	5			1											
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted)	1																								
Perinephritis and perinephritic abscess	1								1		1														
Diseases of the bladder	2								1		1														
Diseases of the male genital organs	1								1		1														
Accidents of delivery	1																								
Puerperal metropenitosis	1																								
Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia	1																								
Gangrene	1																								
Still-born at term	4								1	2	4						2								
Congenital debility { Due to premature birth	5								1	3	5						1								
At term, lived less than 24 hours	2																								
Others. Athrepsis	10								6	4	10						2								
Other diseases of infancy	2										2						1								
Senile debility	18								8	10	16			2		3	1	1	2				2	1	2
Fractures	1																								
Dropsy	1								1																
Unknown or unspecified diseases	76	2	1	1	1	1	1	162	34	42	76			8	7	7	10	4	9	7	6	7	4	3	4
281																									

Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	7	1	5	1	1	6	7	4	1	1	1
Encephalitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simple meningitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the stomach (not specified).....	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Diarrhea and gastro-enteritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the liver.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal metropertinitis.....	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Congenital debility. Athrepsis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of infancy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senile debility.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidental drowning.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exhaustion; cachexia.....	19	7	3	1	10	2	7	10	9	1	1
Unknown or unspecified diseases.....	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Typhoid fever.....	5	2	2	1	3	2	5	1	1	1	3
Whooping cough.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Diphtheria or Croup.....	24	3	10	13	1	11	20	4	1	5	7
Influenza.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	4	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1
{ of the lungs.....	35	5	12	13	13	22	24	11	3	6	4
{ of the meninges.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ of the peritoneum.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ of other organs.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ of the stomach or liver.....	8	3	3	1	5	3	6	2	1	1	2
{ of the female genital organs.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ of the skin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ others.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diabetes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simple meningitis.....	6	1	4	2	2	4	6	1	1	1	1
Hydrocephalus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage.....	7	2	1	2	1	5	5	2	1	3	2

756170

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	?		M	F	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Softening of the brain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis without known cause.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eclampsia (non puerperal).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hemorrhages	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the larynx and of the thyroid gland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute bronchitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic bronchitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pleurisy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hernia, intestinal obstructions.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Icterus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Biliary calculi.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the liver.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute nephritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bright's disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the bladder.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uremia without known cause	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the male genital organs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accidents of pregnancy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal hemorrhage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal metropertonitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE.—Continued.

(City of Sherbrooke included).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	0 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	M	F	?	French-Canadians	English-Canadians	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
TOTAL.	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	4	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Paralysis without known cause.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Epilepsy.....	10	5	5	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Infantile convulsions.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	16	16	1	15	12	2	2	4	1	3	2	2	3	1	4	2	4		
Other diseases of the nervous system.....	29	1	1	2	8	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Organic diseases of the heart.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Angina pectoris.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, etc.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Hemorrhages.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	6	6	2	10	4	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Acute bronchitis.....	14	9	3	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Chronic bronchitis.....	7	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	5	4	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Pneumonia.....	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Pleurisy.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Other diseases of the respiratory system (phthisis exc.).....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Diseases of the mouth, pharynx and œsophagus.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	3	5	11	19	8	1	1	1		
Diseases of the stomach, (not specified).....	54	12	9	1	1	1	1	29	25	25	3	36	18	1	1	1	3	2	3	5	11	19	8	1	1		
Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Intestinal parasites.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Hernia, intestinal obstructions.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Other diseases of the intestine.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Icterus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Other diseases of the liver.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted).....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Acute nephritis.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Bright's disease.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Diseases of the bladder.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF STANSTEAD.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	?		M	F	French-Canadians	English-Canadians	Strangers	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis	28	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	16	2	7	...	...	1	...	...	3	7	1	...	...	...	1	...
Dysentery	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia, intestinal obstructions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of the intestine	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the liver (not specified)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bright's disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the bladder	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents of delivery	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal metropenitosis	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Still-born at term.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital debility. { Due to premature birth.	11	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile debility	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide { by poison	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide { others	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidental wounds	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidental drowning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exhaustion ; cachexia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown or unspecified diseases	10	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	6	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.....	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF ST HYACINTHE.

(City of St. Hyacinthe included.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	?	M	F	French-Canadians	English-Canadians	Strangers	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Typhoid fever	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	8	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE.										SEX.		MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	?	M	F	?	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
TOTAL	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid fever	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	5	8	33	12	2	1	1	1	1	29	26	3	53	2	5	9	8	4	3	4	6	3	3	4
Diphtheria or Croup	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Influenza	3	2	3	12	4	1	1	1	1	14	18	1	3	1	4	2	3	5	3	2	3	2	3	4
Purulent and septicemic infection	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis	2	2	3	12	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	4	2	3	5	3	2	3	2	3	4
{ of the lungs.	2	2	3	12	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	4	2	3	5	3	2	3	2	3	4
{ general	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ of the stomach or liver	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ others	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatism	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diabetes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anæmia, chlorosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis	8	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Simple meningitis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Locomotor progressive ataxia and myelitis	5	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	5	9	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage	14	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	1	5	9	1	13	1	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralysis without known cause	6	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile convulsions	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system	13	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	1	12	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Endocarditis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hemorrhages	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the larynx and of the thyroid gland	8	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	1	8	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute bronchitis	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic bronchitis	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broncho pneumonia	19	4	5	2	1	3	2	2	1	12	7	1	19	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	3
Pneumonia	19	4	5	2	1	3	2	2	1	12	7	1	19	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	3

DEATHS OF 1896.—CITY OF THREE RIVERS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE										SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	?	M	F	?	French-Canadians	English-Canadians	Strangers	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December.
Typhoid fever	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria or Croup	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tuberculosis { of the lungs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis { general	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scrofula	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer { of the stomach or liver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer { others	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simple meningitis	8	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Paralysis without known cause	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile convulsions	5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the nervous system	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pericarditis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Organic diseases of the heart	8	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the larynx and of the thyroid gland	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute bronchitis	10	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	4	4	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chronic bronchitis	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asthma and pulmonary emphysema	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis	34	31	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	19	15	15	30	30	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hernia, intestinal obstructions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bright's disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the bladder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pelvic abscess	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.—Continued.

Less the municipality of Ste. Justine de Newton, from which no returns were received.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE										SEX		NATIONALITY			MONTHS.													
											M.	F.	?	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	?	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	?																				
Pleurisy	1									1			1																
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy	8	2	1							3	5																		
Asthma and pulmonary emphysema	1									1																			
Diseases of the stomach (not specified)	3									1																			
Diarrhea and gastro-enteritis	19	18								9	10		3	2			1	1											
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted)	3	1								1	2		1													2			
Diseases of the male genital organs	1																												
Non-cancerous tumors of uterus	1																												
Puerperal metropertinitis	1																												
Still-born at term	12									8	4		11				1	2											
Congenital { Due to premature birth	3									2	1		3				1												
debility. { At term, lived less than 24 hours.	4									3	1		4																
Others. Athrepsis	12	10	2							5	7		11				2												
Other diseases of infancy	2	1								1	1																		
Senile debility	9																												
Burns	1																												
Exhaustion ; cachexia	1																												
Asphyxia, cyanosis	1									1																			
TOTAL	173																												

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF VERCHÈRES.—Continued.

[illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF WOLFE.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE.							SEX.	NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.															
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over	M	F	?	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	?	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL	18	23	21	2	3	3	3	3	11	4	3	16	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Still born at term																											
Congenital debility. {																											
Due to premature birth	7								4	3		6	1														
At term, lived less than 24 hours	3								3			3															
Other diseases of infancy	23	21	2						10	13	20	3	3	3	3	1	4	4	2	3	2	3	5	2	1	1	1
Senile debility	7								1		5	4	3	1													
Accidental wounds	1										1	1															
Burns	1																										
Accidental drowning	3								1			1															
Dropsy	5								3			3															
Ulcers	1								1		2	3															
Unknown or unspecified diseases	23	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	8	0	14	20	3	3	3	2	2	2	5	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	2
	245																										

122*

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF YAMASKA.

Typhoid fever	13		2	5	5		1		7	6	13						1	1	2		2		2	3			2
Scarlet fever	7	1	1	1					5	2	7						1	1	1	2				1	1		
Diphtheria or Croup	40	7	20	13					18	22	40						3	6	4	2	1	3	1	2	5	7	5
Influenza	5	2	2								5						2	2									
Cerebro spinal meningitis	2		1	1					1	1	1						1	1									
{ of the lungs	42	1	3	6	13	18	1	1	19	23	42						6	4	3	1	1	3	4	5	7	4	3

[illegible][illegible]

DEATHS OF 1896.—COUNTY OF YAMASKA.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.			M	F	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
TOTAL.	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Still-born at term	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Congenital debility { Due to premature birth.....	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
{ At term, lived less than 24 hours	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
{ Others. Athrepsis	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Icterus and sclerema	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Other diseases of infancy	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Senile debility	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Fractures	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Other accidental wounds	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Burns	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Freezing	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Accidental drowning	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Exhaustion, cachexia	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Dropsy	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
Unknown or unspecified diseases	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2
459	20	25	8	12	13	19	22	41	39	2	1	2	20	25	8	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2

ANNEX C.

DEATHS

— IN —

CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF OVER 5,000 INHABITANTS

DIVIDED

BY CAUSES OF DEATH, AGES, SEXES, NATIONALITIES
AND MONTHS.

DURING THE YEAR 1896.

DEATHS OF 1896.—CITY OF ST. HENRY.—COUNTY OF ROCHELAGA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	?	M	F	?	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Typhoid fever	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scurvy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Measles.....	9	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Whooping cough	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diphtheria or Croup	27	3-23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	13	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Influenza.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Purulent and septicæmic infection	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ of the lungs	4.	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	22	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ of the meninges	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ of the peritoneum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ of other organs	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ general	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tuberculosis	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Scrofula	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Syphilis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ of the stomach or liver	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ of the intestines or rectum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cancer	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ of the female genital organs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ others	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Rheumatism	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diabetes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Simple meningitis	4	29	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	20	39	2	1	1	2	7	4	6	7	5	3	1	2	2	
Congestion and cerebral hemorrhage	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Paralysis without known cause	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Infantile convulsions.....	20	14	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	18	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Other diseases of the nervous system	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pericarditis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Endocarditis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.	41	29	9	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	21	20	1	39	2	1	2	7	4	6	7	5	3	1	2	2	

DEATHS OF 1896.—CITY OF HULL, COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.							SEX.	NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.															
	TOTAL.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60		60 to 70	70 and over.	M.	F.	?	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Typhoid fever.....	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	?	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	?	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Diphtheria or Croup.....	10	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	?	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Influenza.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other epidemic diseases.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tuberculosis { of the lungs.....	13	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	?	13	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ general.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cancer { of the stomach or liver.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
{ others.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Simple meningitis.....	11	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	?	10	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Paralysis without known cause.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	4	?	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Infantile convulsions.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Organic diseases of the heart.....	9	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	4	5	?	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diseases of the arteries, aneurism, etc.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	?	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Acute bronchitis.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pneumonia.....	14	2	2	1	1	5	3	1	1	8	6	?	13	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diseases of the stomach (not specified).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis.....	32	46	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	11	?	25	7	1	1	2	1	2	4	7	13	2	1	1	1	
Dysentery.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	?	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other diseases of the intestine.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diseases of the liver (not specified).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Inflammatory peritonitis (puerperal excepted).....	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	?	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diseases of the bladder.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Accidents of delivery.....	7	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	7	?	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diseases of the bones.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Still-born at term.....	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	9	?	30	5	1	4	3	7	4	3	3	1	3	2	1	3	
{ Due to premature birth.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	?	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
{ Others, Athrepsia.....	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	8	?	53	7	1	5	7	4	4	3	6	4	5	3	7	5	
Congenital debility.....	66	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	24	?	53	7	1	5	7	4	4	3	6	4	5	3	7	5	

DEATHS OF 1896.—CITY OF SHERBROOKE.—Continued.

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DEATHS OF 1896.—CITY OF ST. HYACINTHE, COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
Typhoid fever	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

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DEATHS OF 1896.—CITY OF ST-HYACINTHE.—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.								SEX.		NATIONALITY.			MONTHS.											
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 70	70 and over.	M.	F.	French-Canadians.	English-Canadians.	Strangers.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Exhaustion, cachexia	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Unknown or unspecified diseases	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEATHS OF 1896—CITY OF LÉVIS, COUNTY OF LÉVIS.

Typhoid fever	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
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[illegible][illegible]

ANNEX D.

DEATHS FROM
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
AND FROM
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES

DURING THE YEAR 1896.

ANNEX D.—DEATHS BY CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND BY DIARRHOEAL DISEASES,
DURING THE YEAR 1896.

COUNTIES	Typhoid fever	Measles	Scarlet fever	Diphtheria	Tubercu- losis	Diarrhoeal diseases
Argenteuil.....	1	1	3	10	11	4
Arthabaska.....	1	2	.....	11	35	30
Bagot.....	4	3	1	30	31	47
Beauce.....	15	3	1	50	62	105
Beauharnois.....	4	5	.....	23	21	50
Bellechasse.....	4	7	1	15	24	31
Berthier.....	5	.....	1	24	38	65
Bonaventure.....	1	1	.....	4	22	8
Brome.....	1	.....	3	4	19	6
Chambly.....	5	1	1	17	12	25
Champlain.....	7	3	.....	27	53	65
Charlevoix.....	2	13	.....	12	18	9
Châteauguay.....	1	2	11	10	23	8
Chicoutim.....	9	.....	9	38	42	37
Compton.....	3	1	2	2	23	30
Deux-Montagnes.....	4	.....	.....	51	22	38
Dorchester.....	2	7	4	10	15	45
Drummond.....	2	.....	.....	17	19	25
Gaspé.....	2	.....	.....	8	36	4
Hochelaga.....	14	14	3	129	190	268
Huntingdon.....	.....	2	.....	3	17	6
Iberville.....	5	.....	.....	13	17	11
Jacques-Cartier.....	4	.....	.....	54	43	48
Joliette.....	5	.....	.....	41	39	66
Kamouraska.....	6	20	22	93	35	19
Laprairie.....	.....	20	.....	39	18	21
L'Assomption.....	3	1	1	32	32	39
Laval.....	2	1	.....	51	35	21
Lévis.....	9	11	3	47	58	67
L'Islet.....	3	.....	7	9	26	19
Lotbinière.....	6	.....	.....	33	32	36
Maskinongé.....	3	2	.....	23	43	51
Mégantic.....	1	6	1	11	30	37
Missisquoi.....	3	.....	1	5	13	8
Montcalm.....	5	.....	.....	44	26	34
Montmagny.....	3	3	1	9	22	19
Montmorency.....	2	1	2	21	24	23
Napierville.....	2	.....	.....	18	15	10
Nicolet.....	5	1	4	11	39	57
Ottawa.....	9	2	7	41	53	56
Pontiac.....	4	1	3	12	13	8
Portneuf.....	1	1	.....	25	45	37
Quebec, county.....	6	.....	.....	35	51	72
Ri helieu.....	6	3	19	66	44	41
Richmond.....	5	.....	.....	18	19	27
Rimouski.....	7	29	16	44	59	45
Rouville.....	3	.....	.....	9	23	20
Saguenay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2
Shefford.....	5	.....	.....	24	38	27
Sherbrooke.....	8	.....	2	15	28	54
Soulanges.....	4	.....	.....	46	23	16
Stanstead.....	7	.....	4	1	24	28
St. Hyacinthe.....	.....	8	3	48	61	102
St. Jean.....	2	.....	.....	24	20	18
St. Maurice.....	1	.....	.....	7	17	25
Témiscouata.....	4	5	8	28	20	46
Terrebonne.....	2	3	.....	55	33	57
Vaudreuil.....	1	.....	1	26	19	19
Verchères.....	2	.....	.....	35	30	49
Wolfe.....	.....	.....	1	18	20	23
Yamaska.....	13	.....	7	40	46	56
Montreal.....	54	40	40	308	697	1031
Quebec, city.....	13	4	4	83	124	179
Three-Rivers.....	2	.....	.....	2	22	34
	313	227	197	2059	2826	3464

ANNEX E.

Year 1896.

TABLE INDICATING:

- (a) NUMBER OF DEATHS DUE TO UNKNOWN DISEASES.
 - (b) NUMBER OF DEATHS: (1) AMONG CHILDREN LESS THAN 1 YEAR OLD. (2) AMONG CHILDREN BETWEEN 1 AND 5 YEARS OLD. (3) AMONG PERSONS OVER 70 YEARS OLD.
 - (c) NUMBER OF STILL-BORN AT TERM.
 - (d) NUMBER OF DEATHS DUE TO PREMATURE BIRTH.
 - (e) NUMBER OF CHILDREN HAVING LIVED LESS THAN 24 HOURS.
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ANNEX E.

YEAR 1896.—Table indicating : (a) number of deaths due to unknown diseases ; (b) number of deaths : 1o. Among children less than 1 year old ; 2o. Among children between 1 and 5 years old ; 3o. Among persons over 70 years old ; (c) number of still-born at term ; (d) number of deaths due to premature birth ; (e) number of children having lived less than 24 hours.

COUNTIES.	Deaths by unknown diseases.	Children under 1 year.	Between 1 and 5 year.	Death at 70 years or over.	Still-born at term.	Deaths due to premature birth.	Lived less than 24 hours.
Argenteuil	9	32	21	26	1	1	3
Arthabaska	52	108	50	35	22	7	5
Bagot	55	118	56	45	14	2	3
Beauce	71	268	86	78	66	15	10
Beauharnois	5	136	74	35	12	17	5
Bellechasse	52	90	67	75	11	7	6
Berthier	32	141	63	38	3	6	7
Bonaventure	90	66	18	30	6	3	3
Brome	3	20	19	26	2	4	2
Chambly	45	82	28	32	7	3	1
Champlain	22	204	98	83	25	14	5
Charlevoix	228	59	33	31	4	4	6
Châteauguay	14	52	27	41	5	4	1
Chicoutimi	151	147	60	46	24	23	9
Compton	46	78	32	31	14	4	9
Deux-Montagnes	19	95	61	40	14	9	1
Dorchester	33	113	55	52	8	9	4
Drummond	138	61	30	23	10	2	1
Gaspé	164	52	38	42	13	1	5
Hochelaga	7	572	295	109	50	66	10
Huntingdon	5	28	13	24	2	12	2
Iberville	22	32	32	33	14	3	1
Jacques-Cartier	6	162	57	26	7	11	4
Joliette	12	146	69	78	14	27	7
Kamouraska	70	107	137	70	22	1	1
Laprairie	3	71	67	42	5	3	3
L'Assomption	6	92	46	52	32	7	6
Laval	8	92	58	40	3	6	2
Lévis	5	161	105	69	30	7	4
L'Islet	21	62	31	41	8	8	2
Lotbinière	25	128	59	82	25	5	8
Maskinongé	5	122	63	55	12	7	5
Mégantic	40	84	53	23	4	4	3
Missisquoi	9	32	19	48	7	2	1
Montcalm	18	89	46	33	14	6	4
Montmagny	67	97	54	60	18	.....	1
Montmorency	30	103	62	46	8	6	6
Napierville	9	43	28	25	5	8	8
Nicolet	68	156	49	106	26	20	6
Ottawa	113	271	104	78	48	8	3
Pontiac	27	50	25	44	4	5	3
Portneuf	64	145	59	80	20	16	3
Quebec, County	11	150	69	79	11	9	3
Richelieu	28	145	91	60	6	3	4
Richmond	16	67	35	26	5	5	1
Rimouski	85	214	125	71	38	13	12
Rouville	76	50	40	45	4	5	2
Saguenay	19	12	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Shedford	75	94	34	39	11	4	1
Sherbrooke	6	102	49	36	29	21	2
Soulanges	5	44	45	28	7	6	.....
Stanstead	10	47	17	45	4	3	.....
St-Hyacinthe	13	141	112	46	20	9	1
St-Jean	1	40	30	34	6	5	5
St-Maurice	13	81	25	40	9	1	7
Temiscouata	67	147	84	79	33	12	5
Terrebonne	121	205	110	57	19	25	10
Vaudreuil .....	.....	46	33	32	12	3	4
Verchères	20	92	46	43	3	10	9
Wolfe	23	74	38	29	18	7	3
Yamaska	29	145	68	46	20	25	8
Montreal	47	2395	898	493	249	220	51
Quebec, City	2	503	212	143	39	24	10
Three-Rivers	3	71	31	20	4	2	.....
	2534	9632	4640	3557	1152	785	314

ANNEX F.

REPORT ON THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

HELD IN BUFFALO, N.-Y., SEPTEMBER, 15, 16, 17 AND 18, 1896

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

Complying with the desire expressed by your Executive Committee at their meeting of the 9th of September last, we have attended as your representatives the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, which was held in the city of Buffalo, N.-Y., on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of September. We make it now our special duty to give you a brief sketch of the most important papers that were presented at this meeting and of which you will find a full and complete report in the Journal of the Association.

The meeting was opened by the President's address, Dr. E. Licéaga. After having referred to the good work done and the progress accomplished in the field of hygiene by the united action under one association of the three countries composing North America he dealt more particularly with contagious diseases, the conclusions of his study being as follows :

- 1°. Equally strict isolation is not required for all diseases ;
- 2°. Methods of practising disinfection must also be different with respect to each contagious disease.
- 3°. The technique of disinfection should be improved so as to make it as easy and as economical as possible ;
- 4°. We should study the physical and chemical agents that are adapted to the destruction of each different morbid germ without going beyond that object.
- 5°. We should study the period or periods during which each contagious disease is transmissible and the time during which every patient who has suffered from such disease is dangerous to the community.

After the President's address, the Association commenced its work which kept the members busy during eleven consecutive meetings. We give here a summary of the papers as far as possible in the order in which they have been presented.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CAR SANITATION

The Committee reports progress during the last year in car sanitation. Many Railway Companies have given their serious attention to the matter and some of them have made important changes in view of improving the sanitation of railway cars. All those interested in railway matters are daily becoming more alive to the importance of this sanitary question. Journals and reviews of the speciality are

dealing with it, they study and discuss it and everywhere the necessity is felt of taking proper measures to protect the health and life of the traveling public.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CLEANING OF PASSENGER-CARS, by Dr D. Orvananos, of the City of Mexico.

This paper is the continuation of the one that Dr Orvananos has presented at last year's meeting on Car sanitation in which he studied the question of contagion in railway cars. This year he dealt more particularly with the question of the cleaning of cars. In order to make this cleaning in a more effective and also in a quicker and easier way, it would be necessary that the floors, walls and roofs should be impermeable, that all the entering angles should be rounded off and all projecting carvings and other structures should be suppressed, that all kinds of hangings and carpets should be taken off, that the seats and their backs should be made moveable so as to be replaced by others every day, that the closets should be provided with hydraulic obturators and an abundance of water. All the interior surfaces should be every day wiped with a sponge so as to clean them from all dust. It would also be desirable that the whole of the bed clothing be changed daily, well aired and disinfected if necessary.

THE CONTAGION OF VENEREAL DISEASES ON RAILROADS, by Dr Thos Noriega, of Chipias.

Cases are reported of persons who have become blind through purulent ophthalmia due to contagion of venereal diseases in railroad cars. The three places in a car where one runs the danger of contagion are : the beds, the lavatory and the water-closets. These places should be kept perfectly clean and moreover be disinfected after each time they are used in order to prevent all possibility of contamination among the travelers of the same car.

In the discussion which followed these papers, Drs Valentine, Gihon and Kinyoun related cases that came under their personal observation where persons had contracted venereal diseases in passenger cars. They all agree upon the necessity of strictly taking means of disinfection to prevent contagion and protect travelers against the danger to which they are exposed through the carelessness of those who are contaminated with the disease.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STEAMSHIP AND STEAMBOAT SANITATION

Among the general improvements which we observe every year in steamship and steamboat sanitation, there is one this year which is particularly to be noticed, this is the method of disinfection by the electrolysis of sea-water. The electrolysed sea-water contains as its chief active constituent hypochlorous acid, a powerful deodorizer and as been proved by experiments made by Dr Ruffer of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, a true disinfectant or germicide as well. These properties are probably due to the united action of nascent oxygen and chlorine. This method of disinfection will no doubt be of great service and play an important part in maritime sanitation as well as electricity upon which it is based ; for, by means of electricity it will be possible to light ships and get rid of these offensive fumes and disagreeable odours which on account of bad ventilation are injurious to the health of passengers and crew.

 REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL DISEASES AND ANIMAL FOOD

The diseases which the Committee has more particularly dealt with are anthrax, tuberculosis and hydrophobia. For the last years, the presence of these diseases has been increasing and it has become necessary to take more and more stringent measures to prevent their spreading. In the interest of the public, animals that have been exposed to the contagion of these diseases should be watched, isolated if sick and curable, slaughtered if not curable, their bodies promptly buried or burnt and the places they occupied disinfected. But all these protective and effective measures are not always employed for they entail expenses which private individuals cannot always bear. It becomes then the duty of governments whether federal, provincial or municipal to put these measures into force for the public good. In some States, the Government does its duty in that respect but there are many others where these means of protection are left to the initiative of each individual.

THE COMPOSITION AND INFECTIOUSNESS OF MILK.—By Dr. J. F. Kennedy, of Des-Moines.

The author, after having made a complete study of cow's milk, its nutritive properties, its daily use as a food particularly among children and the enormous quantity of this liquid consumed every day by the population in all countries shows the many infections to which it is exposed and also the various diseases which it is liable to carry. Among the diseases of cows which affect the milk deleteriously if not dangerously, are the following : inflammation of the udder and teats, gastro-enteric affections, acute specific enteritis, puerperal and other septic fevers, foot and mouth disease, cow-pox, anthrax, pleuro-pneumonia, rabies, tetanus and tuberculosis. Milk may also be a means for transmitting certain diseases such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and in fact all the contagious diseases that may be existing in a milkman's house. Instances have been observed in which outbreaks of these diseases could be pointed to infection of the milk supply as a common cause. Milk is particularly liable to be infected and to carry disease. To this fact is due no doubt the high death-rate which is observed among children. It is most important that cows, cow-sheds, dairies and everything pertaining to the trade of milk be looked after and this cannot be done otherwise than by means of a careful inspection. It would be good also, in the public interest, that milk should be sterilized or pasteurized before using it in order to make sure that it does not contain anything injurious to health.

PURE MILK.—By Dr. G. J. Swarts, of Providence.

In order to insure the purity and wholesomeness of the milk supply it would be advisable to establish in large centres of population model farms in which all the dairy operations from the feeding of milch cows to the distribution of milk at home should be conducted according to the principles of modern sanitary science. These farms would be under the direction and control of competent specialists upon whom public could depend. Such milk of course would cost more than ordinary milk, but no person would hesitate paying the difference in the cost to be sure of having a milk that would not expose him to any danger.

In the discussion which followed, it was generally admitted that the proper authorities were not doing all in their power to protect so important a food as milk against all possible infections. There is no doubt about the fact that milk can carry

disease if due care is not taken and it is only through the intervention of the authorities that traders in milk can be brought to take such care as is necessary for the safety of public health. Everywhere the industry of milk exists, there should be an inspection carried on in order to ascertain if milk is in the conditions required not to be infected. This is the only way of protecting the public against disease.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE PATHOGENY, ETIOLOGY AND PROPHYLAXIS OF TYPHUS.—By Dr. P. de Bernalnez, of the city of Mexico.

Typhus is a disease whose microbial nature appears to be evident although so far its germ has not been isolated. This disease is generally infectious, but it is also contagious though less frequently so. Besides climatic and telluric influences which contribute to its development, numerous observations have shown that this disease is particularly due to infection from sewers, drains, water-closets and unhealthy and over-crowded places. With regards to its origin and form typhus depends also on the amount and frequency of rain, this owing to the particular dry or wet condition in which the variation in the level of underground water maintains the soil. The prophylactic measures against this disease are above all to prevent by proper sanitation all possibility of infection and to improve the conditions of the poorer classes of the population and if disease breaks out to use the ordinary means of isolation and disinfection.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE AND FORMS OF STATISTICS

The Committee has particularly studied the question of finding out a uniform system of nomenclature of diseases. This lack of uniformity in the nomenclature of the causes of death in the different countries is the cause why it is impossible to make comparative studies between the statistics of these countries and to draw all the conclusions and profit that it would be possible to draw if they were uniform. But if it is materially impossible to dream of ever obtaining such uniformity for all the countries in the civilized world, we can hope at least to obtain it for the countries interested in this association. This is precisely the work in which the Committee is actually engaged paving the way for the realization of this progress so eagerly desired.

NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES AND FORMS OF STATISTICS.—By Dr E. Licéaga, Président.

The author explains the nomenclature of the causes of death in use by the Superior Board of Health of Mexico until December 31, 1895, and replaced since then by the Bertillon system, as it is used in Paris.

THE NECESSITY OF UNIFORMITY IN THE MEANING OF THE TERM STILL-BIRTH.—By Dr J. E. Monjaras, of San Luis Potosi.

The term "still-birth" actually has a meaning altogether different according to the different countries where it is used. So much so in fact that it is very difficult to compare together the statistical data of still-births from the various countries. As there is no uniformity in the meaning of this term, it is impossible to determine its real value in the nomenclature of diseases. It is most important especially over this continent that a definite meaning of the term "still-birth" be agreed upon

which could afterwards be understood and accepted by all. This would bring precision, intelligence and uniformity in the daily use of the term.

DENGUE.—By Dr. H. B. Horlbeck of Charleston.

The author communicates his personal observations on this curious epidemic disease which so suddenly broke out in Charleston in 1895 and of which he has been in a position to study closely the origin and nature. Since a little over a century, there has been more than twenty epidemics of this disease in the whole United States. This disease which is a kind of eruptive articular fever commonly called three day fever is an eruptive exanthematous disease characterized by acute articular pains with swellings about the joints. The attack was sudden, of short duration and ceased rapidly. The disease is rarely fatal in spite of the sufferings produced, but its propagation is very rapid.

MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR HEALTHY SCHOOL-HOUSES.—By Mrs. E. H. Richards, of Boston.

The municipal authority should be made responsible for any injury caused to children's health in unsanitary school-houses just the same as it is made liable for any damage or death occurring from the bad condition of a bridge or a public road. In fact it should be more responsible in the case of a school because the number of those suffering from municipal neglect is larger. Such is the conclusion of Mrs. Richard's paper which was countenanced by many facts taken from reports of various commissions appointed in different cities of the United States to inquire into the sanitary conditions of school-houses.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE AND REFUSE.

The studies made by the Committee elicited the fact that of all the methods now employed in the different countries to dispose of garbage or refuse, incineration is the one that appears to be more recommended by sanitarians. Destruction by fire is more and more gaining ground and it will certainly with time come to be the method most in use as it is at a sanitary stand point the most rational and safest one.

THE DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE AND WASTE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.—By Col. W. F. Morse of New-York.

The author recommends for disposing of garbage and waste in the household the use of a special apparatus which consists of a perforated sheet iron basket with a tight bottom which is inserted like a drawer into an expanded section of the kitchen stove-pipe. The garbage placed in this basket exposed on all sides to hot air dries to a charcoal and becomes an excellent fuel for kindling the fire. For large establishments this apparatus can be made of a large size in proportion to need. If this idea shows to be practical and so far it has shown to be so wherever it has been tried, it will solve the question of the disposal of garbage which is always a grave problem in cities.

A PLEA FOR THE DOMESTIC DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE.—By Dr. N.-E. Wordin of Bridgeport, Conn.

The author describes and comments upon some of the devices in use to-day for the domestic disposal of garbage the principle of which is the destruction by fire.

Would it not be time when so many efforts are tempted in that direction to make researches and practical experiments in order to ascertain if it would not be possible to definitely replace the city by the domestic disposal of garbage. If it is possible and there is no doubt that it is, a great hygienic progress would be achieved and moreover millions of dollars would be saved annually which are actually spent for that sanitary work in cities.

The discussion which followed dealt with the sanitary inconveniences and dangers resulting from the actual mode of disposing of garbage in towns and villages. The general practice now is to collect garbage into an open barrel or box which is left exposed for hours in the street until it is removed by scavengers, then it is carried away in open carts through the town and dumped in different places without any precaution being taken. Such a practice is detrimental to public health. The best way of disposing of garbage without inconvenience to any one is to destroy it by fire either by means of special apparatus in the household or by means of public incinerators as it has been recommended by the Committee. Cremation is the only possible means of solving the problem in a manner satisfactory to hygiene. It would be advisable for the American Public Health Association to study more deeply the various methods in existence for incinerating garbage at home in order to see if it would not be possible to make their use general.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

The Committee is of opinion that by-laws regarding the transportation and the disposal of the dead should be made uniform in all the countries which the Association represents and moreover that the transportation of the body of any person who has died from a contagious disease should be allowed provided that proper means are taken to prevent the spread of the contagion and this transportation be under the direct supervision of the health authorities.

THE QUICK OR THE DEAD.—By Benj. Lee, of Philadelphia.

In this paper the author has put in evidence the sanitary evils resulting from certain practices which exist in all the classes of society to testify their respect to the dead. Women especially wear black heavy clothing and thick black veils as an expression of their mourning, parents and relatives already depressed through grief, emotions and fatigue standing on the cold damp ground and baring the head in winter storms expose themselves to pneumonia or other lethal illness. Again bodies dead of a contagious disease are exposed with face uncovered in a room where people assemble and then brought to church with public funerals. But whatever may be this respect for the dead, we must not forget that the living should be protected, for those who have died do not need protection any more. Especially in the case of contagious dead bodies there should exist strict by-laws or regulations with regard to how these bodies should be disposed of in order to check a practice which is a most dangerous one and the cause of death for a great many more persons than it is generally believed.

OBITER Dicta CONCERNING SANITARY ORGANIZATION—By Dr. A. W. Sniter, of Herkimer.

The two essential factors needed for the accomplishment of beneficial results in this branch of public service are first an arrangement so systematized that sanitary direction may be administered in the most practical manner without conflict of

authority and second the education of the public mind to a point of proper appreciation, of the importance of the service required. The first is obtained through the competence and experience of those in charge of this service, the second by means of associations whose aim is to group the different classes of society together and teach them upon sanitary questions.

SOME THOUGHTS RELATIVE TO SANITARY LEGISLATION.—By Dr. U. O. B.
Wingate of Milwaukee.

The author who is in favor of a Department of Public Health in Washington gives the reasons for the establishment of such a department. With a National Health Bureau, sanitary organizations would be provided for all through United-States and their action would be more regular and all the legislation relating to health would be made more uniform than it is with the present system. There would be in all the branches of the sanitary service under the control of one Bureau but one direction the same for all and we would see no more of that divergence in the legislation and practice of hygiene which actually divides one locality from another and which is so great an obstacle to the progress of sanitation in this country.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION IN INCORPORATED DISTRICTS.—By Dr. Henry Mitchell
of Ashbury Park.

The author shows in this paper how hygiene is very little cared for in mostly all incorporated districts and how people living in those districts are left without protection against contagious diseases. It would be advisable to give a special attention to these districts, to provide them with complete sanitary organizations and also with the necessary means to protect themselves as they are entitled to against disease.

In the discussion which followed, all the speakers agreed upon the necessity of having good sanitary organizations and also to educate the people on subjects pertaining to health, but their views were divergent as to the possibility of establishing a National Health Bureau which would give satisfactory results. Theoretically the idea of such a Bureau is very promising, but practically its working would encounter such difficulties that the progress of hygiene would be impeded more than helped by it. The benefit that could be derived from this Bureau would not compensate its disadvantages in some other respects. Each system has no doubt its advantages and disadvantages. The question is to practically employ the one that has the less objections and the present system yet appears to be the best after all for if it were improved and put into the conditions it should be there would be left very little to be desired.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON YELLOW FEVER.

The Committee gives a detailed account of the various outbreaks of yellow fever in the United-States since the last two years and also of the measures taken to prevent its spread and concludes by recommending the following as the most practical prophylactic measures against that disease :

10. Extreme measures of local sanitation in yellow fever foci or in places exposed to contagion particularly about the soil, harbors houses, etc.
20. Rigid and efficient system of quarantine against the introduction of the disease.

30. Abolishing the abominable system of interment and disinterment as practised in Spanish American countries.

40. Establishment wherever practicable of yellow fever hospitals beyond or above yellow fever foci.

50. Compulsory cremation of all bodies of persons who have died of yellow fever and incineration of all infected material.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS —By Dr. J. L. Leal, of Paterson, N. J.

The idea of isolation hospitals is a consequence of the necessity of taking away from among the dense population of cities all existing foci of contagion in order to check the spread of communicable diseases. Contagious persons in these hospitals are not only kept isolated but also they receive proper care and medical treatment. Such institutions are greatly beneficial to the population of large cities whom they protect against diseases and their often disastrous consequences. They have also a moral effect in educating the people to understand that there is a certain class of diseases which are of a very dangerous nature and which can be mastered only by restrictive measures. Moreover, they are a refuge always ready and comfortable for all cases of contagious diseases among the poorer and floating section of the community in cities which are a danger for those living around and which it would be impossible to isolate or treat properly otherwise.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON POLLUTION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

The Committee up to the present year had looked at questions of purity and impurity of water supplies from the standpoint of sanitary chemistry, but since then, it has been considered more profitable to study these questions with the aid of bacteriological science whose methods of investigation and research have been so much improved lately. In order to obtain as much practical results as possible the Committee communicated with various bacteriologists of the best repute who accepted to give their cooperation to the work. These bacteriologists met in New-York and there discussed the means of successfully carrying on their investigations. The first thing that was done was to make their methods uniform in order to have the same basis of operation for every one. This part of the work which they are now near completing has so far occupied all their attention. This difficulty once overcome, they will go on incessantly with their study and the Committee will be in a position to report progress at the next meeting.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RIVER CONSERVANCY BOARDS OF SUPERVISION

Pollution of streams has always been and is yet considered by sanitarians a most important question and rightly so for streams are the commonest source of water supply. But this question increases in importance according to the extent of the territory bordering these streams thus becoming an interstate or an international question. There are only three ways of solving this problem which are the following :

10.—Legislative enactments by governments interested in the matter with a view to controlling such pollution of streams.

20.—Scientific studies to determine the basis upon which such legislation is to be made.

30.—Necessary funds voted by legislature or levied by a special tax for carrying on the laws relating to the protection of streams.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PREVENTIVE INOCULATIONS IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Committee made a review of the methods employed until now to prevent contagious diseases and of which vaccination is the type and also those methods of more recent date generally known as serotherapy. While admitting all the beneficial results that may derive from these methods, the Committee is of opinion that they must be employed with prudence for science has not yet said the last word upon them and it is important that all these inoculations should be made with a reliable serum and by a competent physician.

THE SERUM DIAGNOSIS OF TYPHOID FEVER.—By Dr. W. Johnston, of Montreal.

In this paper, the author exposes the results obtained so far by the serum diagnosis of typhoid fever. Up to now, this diagnosis was made with the fresh blood serum of a typhoid patient mixed with cultures of typhoid bacillus, but this serum could be used only during few minutes. It has been found since that the same result can be obtained by dry blood drops from a typhoid patient when dissolved and mixed in the culture and moreover, which is a very important point, that this dry blood can be preserved and used for many days after it has been drawn from the human body. This method has a decided advantage over the preceding one for it affords the means of making at a distance the serum diagnosis of typhoid fever.

THE PROPHYLAXIS OF TYPHOID FEVER.—By Dr. J. E. Wooderidge of Cleveland.

The author gives a report upon the origin of an outbreak of typhoid fever in the city of Cleveland. His long and personal experiments have resulted in showing that the disease was due to the bad condition of the city water supply, which is drawn from lake Erie where it is being constantly polluted by the sewage of the city discharging into that lake. Various analyses of this water taken at the intake pipe in the lake have demonstrated the fact that water is highly polluted by sewage and this pollution has no doubt been the cause of the typhoid fever cases which appeared in the city. Cleveland is not the only city where such a state of things exists, many other cities are also in the same condition. It is time that proper legislation should be enacted for the protection of health and life against such infection. The best prophylactic measure against typhoid fever is the use of pure and wholesome drinking water and as long as there will not be laws to insure the purity of drinking water the public will always be exposed to that disease.

FORMIC ALDEHYDE, ITS PRACTICAL USE.—By Dr. F. C. Robinson of Brunswick.

From experiences made by the author results have been obtained which show that formic aldehyde is a powerful disinfecting gas which can be safely employed and which destroys all noxious germs without any deterioration to the objects disinfected. Its action is more complete than that of sulfurous acid gas. It has many advantages over sulphur: it does not need the air to be damped, it does not injure wall papers nor affect the lungs. Formic aldehyde is highly penetrating and its disinfecting power extends beyond surfaces, it can be used easily though it costs more than sulphur and there is nothing complicated in its technique, consequently even now, it is of a very practical use.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CAUSE AND PREVENTION OF DIPHTHERIA.

The Committee gave a detailed statement of all the means actually in use to fight against Diphtheria which can be summarized as follows: the assimilation of croup or membranous croup to Diphtheria, the microscopical examination of diphtheritic membranes, the culture of Diphtheria bacilli in view of making the diagnosis of the disease, the isolation of the sick, the disinfection of the houses, persons and articles infected and lastly the serumtherapy or antitoxine treatment. After having given and commented upon the statistical reports received from all parts of North America, the Committee concluded with the following recommendations;

10.—That uniform rules and regulations be adopted by all the States and Provinces for the prevention and control of diphtheria; the several governments should act in unison in preventing the spread of the disease.

20.—That facilities be provided for determining the diagnosis in all suspected cases by the establishment of inexpensive laboratories and also that a system and means of transmission of material for diagnosis through the mails be agreed upon.

30.—That notification be made compulsory in all suspected cases and that the terms "croup" of "membranous croup" be abolished.

40.—That isolation be made compulsory in all cases domiciliary or in hospitals until the recovered cases show the absence of the diphtheria bacillus.

50.—That the medical inspection of schools be made daily in time of epidemic diphtheria.

60.—That school-buildings, books, etc., be disinfected once a month.

70.—That those sick with Diphtheria be treated as early as possible with antitoxine and that preventive doses of antitoxine be given to those who have been exposed to infection.

80.—That the disinfection of the infected articles and apartments be carried out promptly and under the supervision of the health authorities.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS AS GOVERNING THE ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS IN DIPHTHERIA HOSPITALS.—By Prof. E. B. Shuttleworth of Toronto.

Bacteriological diagnosis is the safest means of admitting in the hospitals only those who have diphtheria and of discharging only those who are entirely free from infection. This method is a safety for the families and a protection for the public. By means of this bacteriological examination it has been found that many children who, though not diphtheritic looked to be so would have without this examination been admitted to the hospital where they would have really taken the disease and that on the other hand many children who seem apparently cured from the disease, are still infected with germs and if they are discharged in this condition, they are liable to spread the contagion. It has been found also that children with all the appearance of health have remained infected with germs for a period of 50, 60 and even 75 days. The bacteriological diagnosis is presently the only means to govern in an efficient manner the admission and discharge of patients in diphtheria hospitals.

In the interesting discussion which followed, the above papers were largely commented upon each one giving his opinion as to the advisability of taking the measures suggested to stamp out diphtheria. These measures were not found to be too rigorous, on the contrary, they were found by many not to go far enough to insure the protection of public health. However, they were not modified, but it was resolved that the Committee should continue its work and its efforts towards

improving these measures so as to make them as complete and as practical as possible.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE TRANSPORTATION OF DISEASED TISSUES BY MAIL.

The Committee reports progress in announcing that the Post-Master General of the United-States upon their request supported by some members of the Association has given permission to use the mails in United-States for the transportation of diseased tissues when properly enclosed in approved mailing packages. Moreover news received from Canada, and Mexico lead to infer that the same permission will soon be granted by the postal authorities of these countries.

MUNICIPAL CATTLE AND MEAT INSPECTION.—By Dr. P. H. Bryce, of Toronto.

The author shows the important connections which exist between cattle and man who depends upon it for his food and how it is necessary in the interest of public health that animals the meat of which is to be used as food be examined and controlled to prevent their becoming a cause of disease or death instead of being a source of life. Not only should cattle be inspected for the meat it produces but also for the milk that is supplied by it and which under various forms is used by so many as an article of food. A strict and severe inspection of cattle would be necessary to ascertain if it is in healthy conditions and also to make sure that the food derived therefrom will not endanger human life.

Many other papers besides these were read and discussed at the Congress, but we have not been able to sufficiently take notes to even present a summary of them. We will therefore only give their titles as fully as possible. They are as follows :

On the necessity of the study by sanitary congresses of measures for the prevention of blindness.—By Dr. A. Ibañez, of Mexico.

On miasmatic fevers in the State of Sonora.—By Dr. A. Noriega, of Mexico.

Summary of sanitary legislation in the State of Mexico—By Dr. M. Alvarez, of Mexico

Contribution to the study of yellow fever in relation to epidemics in Cordoba.—By Dr. G. Mendizabal, of Mexico.

On diphtheria in Chihuahua.—By Dr. M. Marquez, of Chihuahua.

On a convenient lamp for the generation of formaldehyde gas.—By Dr. F. A. DeSchweinitz, of Washington.

On the use of formaldehyde gas for room and car disinfection.—By Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, of Washington.

On prophylaxis of paludism.—By Dr. A. R. Erdozain, of Hidalgo.

On paludism in the State of Morelos and its prophylaxis by sanitary measures.—By Dr. A. Gavino, of Morelos.

On public health in the State of Tabasco.—By Dr. J. Muldison, of Tabasco.

On sanitation in hospitals for the insane.—By Dr. C. H. Rohe, of Sykesville.

Should measles be quarantined.—By Dr. H. M. Braeken.

On the mortality of children. Its causes and means of diminishing it.—By Dr. S. Garciadiego, of Jalisco.

On diarrhœa of children.—By Dr. J. M. Benitez, of Guadalajara.

The bicycle in its sanitary aspects.—By Dr. A. Gihon, of Washington.

On the part that Public Instruction should have in the way of precaution against contagious diseases.—By Dr. C. Santa-Maria, of Durango.

Public bathing establishments.—By Dr. H. L. Chase, of Brooklyn.

Public baths.—By W. H. Tolman, of New-York.

On statistics of vaccination and mortality from small-pox in the City of Mexico.—By Dr. J. Ramirez, of Yucatan.

Drunkenness a vice: It should be so treated.—By Dr. A. N. Bell, of Brooklyn.

The prophylaxis of scurvy in prisons by Pulque.—By Dr. F. M. Bala, of Pueblo.

The relation of noises to public health.—By Dr. W. C. Krauss, of Buffalo.

Racial deterioration.—By L. Irwell, of Buffalo.

The protection of the Innocent from Gonorrhea.—By Dr. F. C. Valentine, of New York.

The necessity of isolating beds in hospitals by means of windows between them.—By Dr. J. E. Monjaras, of San Luis Potosi.

Filth deposits with regard to public health.—By Dr. L. D. Morales of Guerrero.

Public health in the State of Yamaulipas.—By Dr. Laredo, of Mexico.

On an outbreak of typhoid fever due to contaminated oysters.—By Dr. F. C. Wright, of New-Haven.

Woman in preventive medicine.—By Dr. H. M. Plunkett, of Pittsfield.

Before closing the Congress, the Officers of the Association were elected as usual for the ensuing year, and Philadelphia was chosen as the next place of meeting in 1897 when the Association will be called to celebrate the 25th anniversary of its foundation.

On our way to Buffalo, we stopped at Niagara on the Lake where the Association of the Executive Health Officers of Ontario had their annual meeting on the 14th of September, which we considered as our duty to attend after the pressing invitation that we had received to that effect.

The aim of this Association, as you are aware, is to give the Executive Health Officers of the various localities in the Province of Ontario an opportunity to meet every year in order to discuss upon the results of their studies, observations and experiments, to exchange their ideas upon the difficulties most met with in the practice of hygiene and the means of dealing at a practical point of view with the numerous problems of sanitary science and to work together for the advancement and progress of hygiene in their Province.

In order not to make this report too long, we will only give you the list of the papers that were read at that meeting and which are the following :

Notes on ten years of the work of the Executive Health Officers' Association in Ontario.—By Dr. J. J. Cassidy, of Toronto.

Domestic health officers.—By Dr. C. N. Hewitt, of Minneapolis.

Impediments to sanitary progress.—By Dr. C. O. Probst, of Cleveland.

Laboratory notes on the bacteriology of diphtheria.—By Dr. E. B. Shuttleworth, of Toronto.

The practical place of the laboratory in municipal public health work.—By Dr. J. J. Mackenzie, of Toronto.

How the new registration act does public work.—By Dr. P. H. Bryce, of Toronto.

Enteric diseases and their relation to contaminated waters.—By Dr. E. Griffin, of Brantford.

The practical aspects of sewage disposal.—By W. E. Chipman, C. E., of Toronto.

It is needless to say that we have been most cordially welcomed by the members of this Association of our sister Province and that we keep the best remembrance of our short stay amongst them.

E. P. LACHAPELLE,
J. A. BEAUDRY,
WYATT JOHNSTON,

Delegates of the Board of Health.

Montreal, November 1896.

ANNEX G.

HYGIENE, BACTERIOLOGY AND MEDICINE.

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(Translation).

Mr. President,

Gentlemen,

The time left at my disposal has unfortunately been too short to allow of my giving to the subject of this paper all the care that its importance deserves. I was notified only quite recently of the great honor conferred upon me and so I have only been able to draw up hastily the few following notes to whose merit I would have wished to have added by means of more minute and more accurate researches. I have had to remain content with collecting some ideas which are not entirely personal to me, which a great many hygienists have probably expressed before I have, but which none the less show the ever increasing importance acquired in our day by modern Hygiene, the more and more humanitarian and enlightened part that it, plays in society of the present day, thanks to Pasteur's discoveries.

However incomplete these notes may be, they will, I hope, allow a glimpse to be had of my thoughts and that is all I desire.

Pasteur has created an entirely new science, bacteriology. It will be the greatest glory of that wonderful genius to have thus revealed to the scientific world the secrets of the lives of the infinitely small and to have put forth the very great part they play in animal life. The determinating agents of fermentation in all its forms, the first causes of infection, of contagion, of epidemics, microbes act on the living matter, modify it in an astonishing manner and can even alter it to such an extent as to endanger human life. So much so that of all created beings man is perhaps the one who thanks to the fineness of his tissues and the complexity of his vital functions, is more easily susceptible to the surrounding influences. Compelled to procure his food and his oxygen from nature, he owes the admirable working of his organs solely to the integral activity of his cellular nutrition and this activity depends in a great measure upon the surroundings in which he lives, upon the air that he breathes and upon the food that he absorbs.

Now Pasteur by demonstrating that air, that water, that food, that everything which surrounds man and penetrates into him, may contain certain germs of fermentation which are the sole cause of certain affections. Pasteur has thrown new light upon the etiology and the pathology of a whole class of diseases which, being infectious by their essence and contagious by their nature, are one of the chief causes of mortality. And as, by this very fact, he proved the importance and the efficient action of prophylaxis, he has placed hygiene in the first rank of modern medical science, since hygiene is but prophylaxis in action.

In fact hygiene had hitherto been somewhat empirical. Knowing but little on the etiology of diseases and on the pathogeny of symptoms, it could only with difficulty supply precise data respecting the steps to be taken to avoid danger. From the moment the specific cause of certain diseases was known it was quite different. It once acquired a boldness all the greater that it was placed precisely in the right path that had to be followed. Bacteriology was a torch that cast floods of light into the very depths of nature and pointed out, hidden within the elements, the germ that was ready to do its work. Hygiene at once established itself on a scientific basis, the fundamental point of which is the pathogenic microbe.

A strange thing in many respects and one that deserves to attract attention is that Pasteur's first studies, those which have probably contributed the most to direct medicine into a new and productive course are also those which have most fostered the progress of actual hygiene and have given it all its practical importance. His study of anthrax proved the virulence and inoculability of the attenuated virus and this has been sufficient to protect the herds of the French farmers from a redoubtable plague. This was a starting point which was afterwards to lead to vaccination for rabies but which meanwhile did no less service to the agriculturists of Europe.

Moreover in all his previous studies, Pasteur seemed to be guided by the desire to protect, to prevent rather than to cure. The study of pébrine which has established the various forms of contagion, was undertaken solely for the purpose of preserving silk industries from imminent peril and when the great *savant* defined the original cause of fermentations, he sought not to throw light on the inner nature of infectious diseases, but to protect wine and beer. This practical object of all his labors has made Pasteur one of the greatest benefactors of humanity and if indirectly, he has revolutionized Medicine and Surgery, he has first and above all made Hygiene an accurate science, by showing it the humanitarian object that he himself had in view in his researches and, by a genial inspiration, he supplied it with the scientific data that would allow it to obtain that end.

And hygiene in its onward march has merely made use of the data supplied by the master. Enlightened by the study of contagious diseases, it established its whole method of action on these two fundamental bases : isolation and disinfection ; isolation which endeavors to prevent the propagation of the germ ; disinfection which fights it on the spot and seeks to annihilate its action. It is from that date that hygiene has acquired such development, for practical results have followed its efforts.

Assuredly the new theories in no wise contradict former precepts. Hygiene had, ever since the time of Hippocrates, recognized the good effect of pure air, of the sun and of sound food. But when Pasteur had proved that the light of the sun and desiccation attenuated or destroyed the virulence of the pathogenic germs contained in the air, in dust, in the morbid liquids that impregnate the soil, walls and clothing, the meaning of these old recommendations was changed and assumed quite another importance, for they no longer based themselves solely on observation but on precise data supplied by experimentation. This was Pasteur's great merit, to have provided hygiene not only with an acknowledged scientific basis, but also with the means of making precise and accurate researches and with efficient means of action.

Consequently the prevention of contagious diseases has of late years assumed a considerable development. Modern hygiene has attached itself to the study of the prophylaxis of these diseases and the results that it has obtained have been so satisfactory that the law has thought proper to give the support of its authority to the carrying out of the methods suggested by it. It is now easy to count the cities that

have no isolation hospitals or no steam disinfecting apparatus, the countries that wish to do without boards of health and quarantine precautions.

By regulating the trade of articles used for food, of meat, of milk, by enacting its prescriptions regarding schools and dwellings, hygiene has followed Pasteur's teaching to the letter. It has recognized the fact that contagion takes place not only by direct contact and by the lacerations of the teguments but also indirectly through the respiration and digestive organs, and it has taken its measures accordingly after thorough and protracted observations. Hygiene in schools, the sterilization of beverages, the inspection of butcher's meat, and the slaughter of diseased animals are so many things, and not the least important, in which modern hygiene has worked a change. The revolution brought about by bacteriology has made itself felt in the most minute details; such is the filtration that is now practised on a much larger scale and much more effectively, sometimes at considerable expense, and this from the sole fact that its results are controlled by bacteriology.

By becoming a positive science, hygiene has seen its field of action enlarged in a surprising manner, but it must be observed that, even in its most unexpected applications, it has always had that practical and humanitarian meaning that its founder revealed to it. I may cite as a proof of this, the preserved food industry which in modern times has assumed considerable development. It is really but one of the numerous applications of the prophylaxis of germs and the whole technique of the new industry aims only at one thing: to preserve the article of food in a sterile medium and protect it from fermentative alteration. But—and it is in this that the social rôle of modern hygiene manifests itself—this industry, founded on a scientific truth and carried on with a commercial object, has not only made the fortune of those who have inaugurated it, but has also brought sound and cheap food within reach of every one, has contributed to the protection of populations against intestinal troubles by protecting their digestive tube from contagion and this under such conditions that all can benefit thereby. This is one of the best examples that can be cited of the immense social influence that may be acquired by an industry founded on a very simple and clearly demonstrated scientific truth, which in this case is the utility of the hygiene of food in the prophylaxis of diseases.

Supported by bacteriology, hygiene is merely entering a path which, if our previsions be right, will lead it a long way. To make use of isolation and disinfection for preserving humanity from contagious diseases is already a great deal. But, as Vallin has said: "On the day when he discovered that the broth he had used to make cultures of chicken cholera gradually became unsuited for further cultures. Pasteur explained the immunity given by a first attack of certain contagious diseases and realized that already ancient hope: that the vaccine of all the various diseases could be fully created, just as Jenner had discovered the vaccine of variola on the cow." Such a humanitarian rôle would be entirely within the attributes of hygiene which has taken the protection of public health under its charge and which has spread the practice of vaccination wherever it could. What it has done for variola, what it is now doing for diphtheria, why should it not do to-morrow for the other virus? I know very well that medicine has assumed the lead and has discovered serumtherapy, but hygiene also has its laboratories and its explorers and the part that it has hitherto played is too practical and too humanitarian to prevent its seeking to go further, even at the risk of trespassing on the grounds of medicine.

Moreover, it would not be fitting for physicians to complain, for the perfecting of modern hygiene and the practical results that it obtains supply them with valuable information and contribute towards assuring the success of their therapeutics. To be convinced of this it is sufficient to cast a glance at the medical history of the

last twenty years. We find in it manifest proof that hygiene, in the course of its researches and of its applications, has on a great many occasions supplied new data respecting the etiology of an infectious disease, on the pathogeny of a toxic symptom, on the prophylactic treatment of maladies, to say nothing of the alimentary diet, physical exercise, etc. This information has moreover been received with all the more satisfaction by physicians, that ideas are turning more and more in that direction. in consequence of the importance attached to prophylaxis.

Of all the special branches of the medicine of the day, pediatrics is certainly one of those that have benefitted the most from the teaching of hygiene. If there be a period when a human being rapidly feels the influence of his surroundings it is assuredly in early childhood. His tissues are barely formed, his vitality is of the weakest, and the slightest infringement of the rules of Hygiene produces the most disastrous consequences on him. Consequently the feeding of the child is the primordial question at that period of life and Medicine and Hygiene agree in making the sterilization of food the *sine qua non* condition of perfect health. This fact alone shows out the point of contact of these two sciences which Pasteur's doctrine brings upon the same ground in the case of therapeutic application. If one of the two could have the advantage in this it would certainly be hygiene which teaches the specialist how to treat the disease by removing the cause or still better, how to prevent the child from being ill by using preventive treatment. Has it not succeeded, by its intervention, in almost completely abolishing the mortality caused by gastro-enteritis in the institutions where it is carefully observed? Its beneficial effects have had a still greater range, for it has proved that certain diseases of nutrition, such as rachitis which had been called constitutional, were due merely to defective food and this new information was assuredly an important one for, by explaining the cause, it suggested the treatment. Moreover, the services rendered by hygiene to pediatrics cannot be more clearly demonstrated than by stating that since it has been methodically employed in Infants' asylums, the mortality has in some cases fallen to 12 per cent. In the case of a single disease, diphtheria, we have seen Medicine obtain the same result, but even there its rôle is but a corrective one and what we have chiefly to congratulate it upon is that serum-therapy can procure immunity and have a preventive effect.

In the hospitals hygiene will soon occupy the foremost place. What has given to modern Surgery its boldness of intervention and its confidence in results? Is it not antisepsis? Now, antisepsis is nothing else but prevention applied to surgical affections. Septicæmia, pyæmia, surgical erysipelas, gangrene were well and duly classified diseases against which the surgeons of former days were powerless. Antiseptis will soon cause their disappearance and hygiene by its special researches in connection with antiseptics and sterilization will have largely contributed to it. How completely has not its intervention in the hospitals changed the aspect of the wards and of the patients. The features of the convalescent are animated and their eyes are bright, for their cellular nutrition, supported by a suitable alimentary hygiene, receives the strength required to heal the lesions and complete the surgeon's work. while the affected part, protected against outer attacks by an antiseptic dressing gradually feels physiological and functional equilibrium restored in its tissues. Their bed is no longer a wretched pallet but a comfortable couch on which they have acquired new energy and have repaired their losses without having to pay for that benefit with long and repeated complications. That is the reason why the sick of our day have lost that horror for the hospital which made them drag their physiological miseries through the streets, for they know that the wards are well lighted, well ventilated, well heated, very clean and a safe place where one remains only during such time as is necessary, where no danger is incurred, for one is protected

against contagion, and where one receives efficient attendance. And this new knowledge of the care to be given to the sick, this nursing, is it not hygiene that comes to the assistance of Medicine and, with its pleasant air and resolute action, gives the sick the necessary courage to undergo the most painful operations by the physician or by the surgeon. It will be one of the glories of prophylactic hygiene to have banished purulent infection from our hospitals and lying-in institutions and to have rendered a stay in those institutions agreeable to the patient and satisfactory to the physician.

The rôle of hygiene has not ended there. It has also had its share in the study of diseases. Ever in the foremost rank in time of epidemics, it has been able to make observations which would have escaped many others and which, when extended still further by the most competent persons have produced results that were unexpected and were frequently practical. When hygiene proved, for instance, with the aid of its statistics that mortality from pneumonia had greatly increased it merely stated a fact ascertained in the performance of its functions. But practitioners said to themselves that this fact must have a cause and they finished by concluding that individual resistance had greatly diminished owing to the agglomeration of the population, to over work, to hereditary degeneration, and who knows whether this was not one of the reasons that led physicians to leave aside in pneumonia active remedial agents and confine themselves to a defensive treatment and especially to the strengthening of the patient. Are we not indebted to sanitarians for the knowledge of the fact that purulent hepatitis, so common in hot countries, is due to the prevalence of dysentery and the weakening of nutrition caused by the climate? No one has studied more than sanitarians have done, the hydric origin of cholera and of typhoid fever as well as the transmission of these diseases by drinking-water. We can certainly thank them for being able to so effectively filter water used for drinking purposes. Have we not succeeded, thanks to hygiene, in causing the disappearance of scurvy which decimated the crews of some ships because the men were deprived of vegetable food and were fed on salt meats? In the same order of ideas the study of the adulteration of food and of industrial poisoning is a new chapter added to nosological knowledge by contemporary hygiene. Finally, of all contagious diseases tuberculosis is probably the one that has derived the most benefit from hygienic researches; and the treatment of certain forms of that affection by prescribing overfeeding and open air, the many preventive precautions that are daily adopted are the best proof of the efficient and practical aid rendered by hygiene to the medicine of the present day.

Moreover, the intervention of hygiene is spreading more and more. Not only does it see to making dwellings more healthy, to the purity of food, to the wholesomeness of the air and the prevention of contagious diseases, but in order to render its action more prompt and certain, it places its laboratories at the disposal of the practitioner, informs him of the nature of the disease that he is treating and even supplies him with the necessary means of prevention. It is therefore permitted to say in view of the enormous progress accomplished, that bacteriology has not only made a positive science of hygiene but has also allowed it to work in concert with medicine and often to supply the latter with precise data.

The great point which makes the importance of hygiene so great is that it has only one ambition: the preservation of individual and public health and the result is that it is safely ascending to the highest place in social organization. Humanity will not repent of this for it will enable it to protect its vital forces. This has been understood by the most enlightened countries who devote considerable attention to the organization of public hygiene, drain their territories, guard their frontiers, establish sanitary relations with neighboring countries and confide this

organization to recognized authorities. On their side, the educational bodies and the universities are becoming more alive to the necessity of developping the teaching of this new science and give to the chair of hygiene the importance that is due to it. All this is an indication of rapid progress in the right path. But one thing remains to be done and that is to teach the alphabet of life to all. When we shall have accomplished the diffusion of the precepts of modern hygiene and spread through all classes the knowledge of the conditions of propagation of communicable diseases, we may hope that better enlightened populations will second, instead of impeding, as is now too frequently the case, the efforts made by the public authorities for the preservation of public health. Then also will the carrying out of sanitary laws produce results that will be the pride of civilized nations.

ANNEX H.

CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

- Abbott.*—Principles of Bacteriology.
Abel.—Practical sanitary and economic cooking.
Achalme.—Immunité dans les maladies infectieuses.
Achalme.—L'Erysipèle.
Allan.—Aids to sanitary science.
Allen.—Practical building construction.
Alliott.—Hygiène religieuse et scientifique.
Amblard.—Hygiène élémentaire publique et privée.
American Public Health Association—Disinfection and Disinfectants.
Angerstein et Eckler.—La gymnastique à la maison.
Angerstein et Eckler.—La gymnastique des demoiselles.
Appleton's Health Primers Series.—The House and surroundings.
Arlidge.—The hygiene, diseases and mortality of occupations.
Arloing.—Les virus.
Arnould.—La désinfection publique.
Arnould.—Nouveaux éléments d'hygiène. 2e et 3e éditions.
Arnould.—Stérilisation alimentaire.
Auvard.—Le nouveau-né.

Bachelet.—Conseils aux mères.
Bayehot.—Lois scientifiques du développement des nations.
Baillargé.—The Stereometron.
Ball—La folie érotique.
Baldwin.—Steam heating for buildings.
Ballard.—Report in respect of the inquiry as to effluvium nuisances arising from various manufacturing and other branches of industry.
Barbier.—La rougeole.
Barde.—Salubrité des habitations et hygiène des villes.
Barthélemy.—Syphilis et santé publique.
Barthes.—Manuel d'hygiène scolaire.
Bartholomew.—Pocket Atlas and Gazetteer of the Dominion of Canada.
Beach.—Histology, Pathology, Bacteriology.
Beauregard et Galippe.—Guide pratique pour les travaux de micrographie.
Bédoin.—Précis d'hygiène publique.
Beni-Barde.—Manuel médical d'hydrothérapie.
Benoit.—Manuel d'hygiène et de mécanique industrielles.
Bergeret.—L'alcoolisme.
Bernheim et Laurent.—Traité pratique de médecine clinique et thérapeutique. (Vol. 1, Maladies infectieuses).
Bertilhon.—Cours élémentaire de statistique administrative.
Bertoglio.—Les cimetières au point de vue de l'hygiène et de l'administration.
Bescherelle.—Dictionnaire universel de la langue française. (2 vols.)
Besson et Robinet.—Traité élémentaire d'hygiène.

- Billings*.—Ventilation and heating.
Billings and Hurd.—Hospitals, Dispensaries and Nursing.
Billings, Folson, Jones, Morris and Smith.—Construction, organization and management of hospitals.
Binet.—Hygiène de la jeune mère et du nouveau-né.
Blanc.—Petit dictionnaire logique de la langue française.
Blodgett.—Climatology of the United States.
Blyth.—A Manual of public health.
Blyth.—Lectures on sanitary law.
Bocquillon-Limousin.—Formulaire de l'antisepsie et de la désinfection.
Bonnet.—Précis d'analyse microscopique des denrées alimentaires.
Bouant.—Dictionnaire manuel illustré des connaissances pratiques.
Bouant.—Dictionnaire manuel illustré des sciences usuelles.
Bouchard.—Les microbes pathogènes.
Bouchard.—Traité de pathologie générale. (3 vols).
Boucher.—Hygiène des animaux domestiques.
Bouchut.—Hygiène de la première enfance.
Boudin.—Traité de géographie, de statistique médicale et des maladies endémiques. (2 vols.)
Boulloche.—Les angines à fausses membranes.
Boulnois.—Practical hints on taking a house.
Boulnois.—Municipal and sanitary engineer's handbook.
Bourges.—La diphtérie.
Bourges.—Hygiène du syphilitique.
Bourguignon et Bergerolles.—Dictionnaire des synonymes de la langue française.
Bourinot.—How Canada is governed.
Bourneville.—Manuel pratique de la garde-malade et de l'infirmière. (5 vols).
Bourrier.—Les industries des abattoirs
Brémont.—Précis d'hygiène industrielle.
Brémont.—Préjugés en médecine et en hygiène.
Brevans.—Le pain et la viande.
Briquet.—La désinfection publique envisagée au point de vue pratique.
Brochard.—Du mode de propagation du choléra. Epidémie de Nogent le Rotrou.
Brouardel.—Le secret médical.
Brouardel et Thoinot.—La fièvre typhoïde.
Brouardel, Gilbert et Girode.—Traité de médecine et de thérapeutique. Maladies microbiennes. (2 vols.)
Brunton.—Index of diseases and remedies.
Buchan.—Ventilation.
Buck.—A treatise on Hygiene and Public Health. (2 vols).
Budin.—Précis d'hygiène de la première enfance.
Bunel.—Etablissements insalubres, incommodes et dangereux.
Burlureaux.—La pratique de l'antisepsie dans les maladies contagieuses.
Butler.—Ventilation of buildings.

Cacheux.—Etat des habitations ouvrières à la fin du 19e siècle.
Capitan.—Les maladies infectieuses.
Carpenter.—Heating and ventilating buildings.
Catalan.—Notions d'astronomie.
Cathelineau et Lebrasseur.—Des aliments.
Chambers.—Mathematical Tables.

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- Charcot.* — Hémorragie et ramollissement du cerveau.
Charrin. — Les poisons de l'organisme (urine).
Chatelain. — Précis iconographique des maladies de la peau.
Clapin. — Dictionnaire canadien-français, lexique-glossaire.
Clifton et Grimaux. — A new Dictionary of the French and English languages. (2 vols).
Coiffier — Précis d'auscultation.
Colin. — Traité des maladies épidémiques.
Collineau. — L'hygiène à l'école.
Colyer. — Modern sanitary appliances.
Combe. — A treatise on physiological and moral management of infancy.
Comby. — Les oreillons.
Comby. — Le livre des mères de famille.
Commence. — La prostitution clandestine à Paris.
Conan. — Syphilis universelle.
Coni. — Progrès de l'hygiène dans la République Argentine.
Conte. — Police sanitaire des animaux.
Cooke et Berkeley. — Les champignons.
Corbon. — De l'enseignement professionnel.
Coreil. — L'eau potable.
Corfield. — Disease and defective house sanitation.
Corfield. — Dwelling houses.
Corfield. — Les maisons d'habitation, leur construction et leur aménagement selon les règles de l'hygiène.
Corfield. — The Laws of Health.
Corlieu. — La prostitution à Paris.
Cornevin. — De la production du lait.
Cornil et Ranvier. — Manuel d'histologie pathologique. (2 vols).
Corriveaud. — Hygiène des familles.
Coste. — Hygiène sociale contre le paupérisme.
Crimp. — Sewage disposal works.
Crookshank. — Bacteriology and infective diseases. (4th Edition).

Dana. — Manual of Mineralogy.
Daremberg. — Le choléra.
Davenport-Hill. — Children of the State.
Davis. — Potable Water.
Davis. — Practical microscopy.
De Bary. — Leçons sur les bactéries.
Debauve. — Distribution d'eau ; égouts, 2 vols. et un atlas.
De Bellefeuille. — Code civil du Bas-Canada.
De Bellefeuille. — Code municipal de la Province de Québec.
Debove et Achar. — Maladies infectieuses. (Vols 8 et 9 du Manuel de médecine.)
De Brun. — Maladies des pays chauds.
De Cazes. — Code de l'Instruction publique.
De Freudenreich. — Les microbes et leur rôle dans la laiterie.
Degoix — Hygiène de la table.
De la Harpe. — Formulaire des Stations d'hiver et d'été.
Delamare. — Précis de prophylaxie pratique.
De Lapparent. — Abrégé de Géologie.
Delaunay. — Cours élémentaire de mécanique théorique et appliquée.
Delefosse. — L'analyse des urines et bactériologie urinaire.

- Delfau.*—Hygiène et thérapeutique thermales.
Delvaille.—Hygiène et assistance publiques en Belgique et en Hollande.
Dempsey.—Drainage of lands, towns and buildings.
Denison.—Exercise and food for pulmonary invalids.
Denison.—Climates of the United-States.
Depautaine.—Des grandes épidémies et de leur prophylaxie internationale.
Deschamps.—Municipalités et paroisses de la Province de Québec. Editions de 1886 et de 1896.
Desroches.—Hygiène privée.
De Varona.—Sewer gases.
Diculafoy.—Manuel de pathologie interne. (3 vols. 7e édition).
Dibble.—Vagaries of sanitary science.
Donné.—Conseils aux mères sur la manière d'élever les enfants nouveau-nés.
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Drucker.—La protection des enfants maltraités et abandonnés.
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Duchesne et Michel.—Traité élémentaire d'hygiène.
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Duclaux.—Le microbe et la maladie.
Duclaux.—Principes de la laiterie.
Duclaux.—"Pasteur : Histoire d'un esprit."
Duflock.—Leçons sur les bactéries pathogènes.
Duhring.—Traité pratique des maladies de la peau.
Dujardin-Beaumetz.—L'hygiène prophylactique.
Dujardin-Beaumetz.—Formulaire pratique de thérapeutique et de pharmacologie.
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Dumont.—Dépopulation et civilisation.
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Dupuy.—Le mouvement et les exercices physiques.
Duval.—Cours de physiologie.
Duval.—La pratique de l'hydrothérapie.
Economic Club.—Family Budgets.
Edwards.—Vaccination.
Edwards.—Catechism of Hygiene.
Eisenberg.—Bacteriological diagnosis.
Eloy.—La méthode de Brown-Sequard.
Evatt.—Ontario municipal and assessment Act of 1887-88.
Faidherbe.—Etude sur le mouvement de la population de Roubaix.
Fanning.—Hydraulic and water supply engineering.
Farr.—Vital statistics.
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Ferrari.—Dictionnaire italien-français et français-italien.
Fiaux.—Les maisons de tolérance.
Fournier.—Prophylaxie publique de la syphilis.
Fournier.—Syphilis and marriage.
Fournier.—Hygiène de la peau et du cuir chevelu.

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- Fournier.*—Nouvelles accouchées et nouveau-nés.
Franklin.—Micro-organisms in water.
Fresenius.—Traité d'analyse chimique qualitative.
Fresenius.—Manual of qualitative chemical analysis.
Funk, J. K.—A standard Dictionary of the english language. (2 vols with a *tlas*)
Funk, M.—Manuel de sérothérapie anti-diphthéritique.
Funk, M.—La sérothérapie de la fièvre typhoïde.

Galippe et Barré.—Le pain.
Gallhard.—Le choléra.
Galtier.—Traité des maladies contagieuses et de la police sanitaire des animaux domestiques. (2 vols).
Galtier-Boissière.—Notions élémentaires d'hygiène pratique.
Galton.—Healthy hospitals.
Ganot.—Traité de physique.
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Gautrez.—Etude sur l'hygiène des vacheries.
Gélineau.—Maladies et hygiène des gens nerveux.
Gerhard.—The Disposal of household wastes.
Gerhard.—A Guide to sanitary house inspection.
Gillet.—La pratique de la sérothérapie.
Girard et Brevans.—La margarine et le beurre artificiel.
Gouguenheim et Tessier.—Phtisie laryngée.
Grancher, Comby et Marfan.—Traité des maladies de l'enfance. (1er vol).
Grant.—Atlas.
Grellety.—Causeries pour les médecins ; questions professionnelles.
Griffith.—The Care of the Baby.
Grottenfelt.—Modern dairy practice.
Guamaleia.—Les poisons bactériens.
Guermonprez et Bécue.—Actinomycose.
Guichard.—L'eau dans l'industrie : purification, filtration, stérilisation.
Guichard.—Précis de chimie industrielle.
Guinochet.—Les eaux d'alimentation : épuration, filtration, stérilisation.
Guiraud.—Manuel pratique d'hygiène.
Gunton.—Principles of social economics.

Haller.—L'industrie chimique.
Hallopeau.—Traité élémentaire de pathologie générale.
Hartshorne.—Our Homes.
Hayem.—Traitement du choléra.
Hayem.—Leçons de thérapeutique. (5 vols).
Hazen.—The Filtration of public water supplies.
Hébert.—La technique des rayons X.
Hogg.—The Microscope.
Holt.—The care and feeding of children.
Holt.—Diseases of infancy and childhood.
Home Knowledge Atlas.
Hood.—A Practical treatise upon warming buildings.
Hoshins.—The clerk of works.

Hublé.—Précis de la vaccine et de la vaccination moderne.

Hufeland.—L'art de prolonger la vie.

Icard.—L'alimentation des nouveau-nés.

Ingham.—City slums.

Jacquemet.—Les maladies de la première enfance.

Jammes.—Aide-mémoire d'hydrologie, de minéralogie et de géologie.

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Examinations by the State Board of Health of the Water Supplies and Inland waters of Massachusetts, 1887-90.
Experimental investigations of the *State Board of Health* of Massachusetts upon the purification of sewage and the intermittent filtration of water, made at *Lawrence* 1888-90.
24th annual Report of the Health Department of the City of Boston for 1895.
29th Report of the Boston City Hospital for 1892.
7th annual Report of the Board of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commissioners for 1895.
1st annual Report of the Metropolitan Water Board for 1895.
Report of the Sewerage Commissioner for the City of Brockton on sewerage disposal, 1893.
Report of the Sewerage Commissioner for the City of Brockton on the sewerage tax, 1894.
Report of the Sewerage Commissioner for the City of Brockton on sewerage construction, 1893-94.
Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Newton for 1888.
Rules of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum.

1st, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th annual Reports of the Directors of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum for the years 1868, 1871, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1879, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895.

Statutes relating to Public Health in Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN

2nd, ..., 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd annual Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1873-74, 1884-85, 1886-87, 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93 and 1893-94.

17th, 23rd, 25th, 26th and 27th annual Reports relating to the *Registration* of births, marriages and deaths in Michigan, for the years 1883, 1889, 1891, 1892 and 1893.

Proceedings of 21 State Sanitary Conventions from 1885 up to 1894. (Conventions of "Ypsilanti, Otsego, Tecumseh, Ludington, Pontiac, Vicksburg, Lapeer, Battle Creek, Charlevoix, Centreville, Niles, Negaunee, Iron-Mountain, Holland, Stanton, Hillsdale, Menominee, Ann Arbor, Union City, Charlotte, Ann Arbor.")

Proceedings of the 3rd annual Conference of the Health Officers in Michigan, 1896.

1st, 2nd and 4th annual Reports of the *Inspection of Factories* of Michigan for the years 1893, 1894 and 1896.

MINNESOTA

1st to 15th Reports of the *State Board of Health* and *Vital Statistics* for the years 1872 up to 1894.

Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Minneapolis for 1887.

MISSISSIPPI

Biennial Report of the *State Board of Health* for the year 1886-87.

MISSOURI

Annual Report of the *State Board of Health* for the year 1885-86.

NEBRASKA

Biennial Report of the *State Board of Health* for the year 1892.

4th, 5th and 6th annual Reports of the Agricultural experiment Station for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892.

Reports of the Department of Health of the City of Omaha for 1894 and 1895

NEW-HAMPSHIRE

5th, 6th, ..., 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1885-86 up to 1896 (one year missing).

4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 11th annual Reports relating to the *Registration* of births, marriages, deaths and divorces in New-Hampshire, for the years 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1889 and 1890.

1st annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Manchester, for 1885.

1st and 2nd annual Reports of the Commission of Lunacy in New-Hampshire for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

NEW-JERSEY

10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, ..., 19th and 20th annual Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1895 and 1896.

10th and 11th annual Reports of the *Inspectors of Factories* in New-Jersey for 1892 and 1893.

State Board of Health Circulars. (bound).

NEW-YORK

1st, 2nd, ..., 4th, 5th, 6th, ..., 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th annual Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1880, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895. Annual Reports of the Board of Health of the City of New-York for 1891, 1892 and 1896.

Reports of the Health Officer of the Port of New-York for 1890, 1892 and 1893.

Report of the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, City of New-York, for 1881.

16th annual Report of the New-York Infant Asylum for 1887.

NORTH CAROLINA

2nd.....and 5th biennial Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1887-88 and 1893-94.

Proceedings of the 1st annual State Sanitary Association, 1889.

OHIO

1st, 2nd.....4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th annual Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1886, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895.

Proceedings of the 17th annual Meeting of the State Sanitary Association, 1889.

Report of the Board of Sewer Commissioners on sewage disposal works of the City of Canton, 1880-1893.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

1st, ... and 3rd biennial Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1891-92 and 1895-96.

PENNSYLVANIA

1st, ... 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, ... and 11th annual Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1885, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1895.

Proceedings of the biennial State Sanitary Conventions for the years 1886, 1888, 1890 and 1892.

Annual Reports of the Department of Health of the City of Pittsburg for the years 1893 and 1894.

RHODE-ISLAND

8th, 9th, ..., 11th, ..., 17th and 18th annual Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1885, 1886, 1888, 1894 and 1895.

1st and 43rd annual *Registration* Reports for the years 1852-53 and 1895.

SOUTH-CAROLINA

7th, 8th, ... 15th, 16th and 17th annual Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1886, 1887, 1894, 1895 and 1896.

SOUTH-DAKOTA

Report of the *State Board of Health* for the year 1892.

TENNESSEE

1st and 2nd Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1880 (from April 1877 to October 1880) and 1884 (from October 1880 to December 1884.)

2nd annual Report of the *Commissioner of Labor* and Inspector of Mines of the State of Tennessee for 1892.

TEXAS

Report of the *State Board of Health* for the year 1891-92.

VERMONT

1st, 2nd, ... and 4th annual Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1886-87, 1887-88, ... and 1889-90.

30th and 31st Reports relating to the *Registration* of births, marriages, deaths and divorces for the years 1886 and 1887.

WASHINGTON

1st, 2nd and 3rd annual Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1891-92, 1892-93 and 1893-94.

WEST-VIRGINIA.

Biennial Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1887-88, 1889-90, 1891-92, 1893-94 and 1895-96.

WISCONSIN

8th, 9th, 10th, ... 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Reports of the *State Board of Health* for the years 1882 up to 1894, (one year missing).

(g) **République Argentine.**

Annuaire Statistique de la ville de Buenos-Ayres, 5ème année, 1895.

(h) **Chili.**

Sesiones del Consejo Superior de Higiene Publica, 1896.

September 1897.

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